

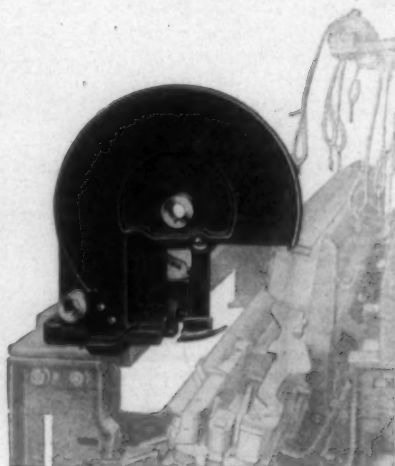
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 9, 1929

No. 10

Our New Battery for the Northrop Loom



Has a new Bobbin Support, a new Bobbin Guide which is set higher, a new Transferrer and redesigned and strengthened Back Box Plate. The cut shows the new Hopper Stand with a section cut away to show New Bobbin Support.

No part of the Bobbin Support enters the Shuttle. There is no dragging lip to be trapped under an imperfectly transferred bobbin.

The strain on all transfer parts has been reduced.

Bobbin Support breakage is eliminated; also broken Hopper Stands so far as they were caused by transfer troubles.

There is no chance now that the top of the shuttle will be planed off by the Guide or Bobbin Support.

The unbroken top of the new Box Plate improves the boxing of the shuttle and reduces wear.

There is a clearer to prevent a loose hobbin from being carried into the shed to cause a smash.

Incomplete transfers are reduced and chances increased that all three bobbin rings will be engaged in the three grooves of the shuttle spring.

Let's Talk Over this new device for Better Weaving at Less Cost.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

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Incorporated 1911
CHARLOTTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 Charlotte, N. C.

Top Flat
Chains

Cylinders

Doffers

Strippers

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Top Flats
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Silk, Cotton
Wool
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CARD CLOTHING And REEDS
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"There's a ring
you can
TRUST!"



"I'm fussy about rings, I HAVE to be! And I know that you can start new DIAMOND FINISH Spinning Rings without any of the "grief" that some mills experience when changing rings. I guess the reason is because the people who make Diamond Finish Rings are fussy, too."

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SPINNING RING CO.**

1866

1929

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Card Clothing**

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

Once tried, always used

**Howard Bros.
Manufacturing Company**

Established 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.

"When The Wheels Fall Off

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

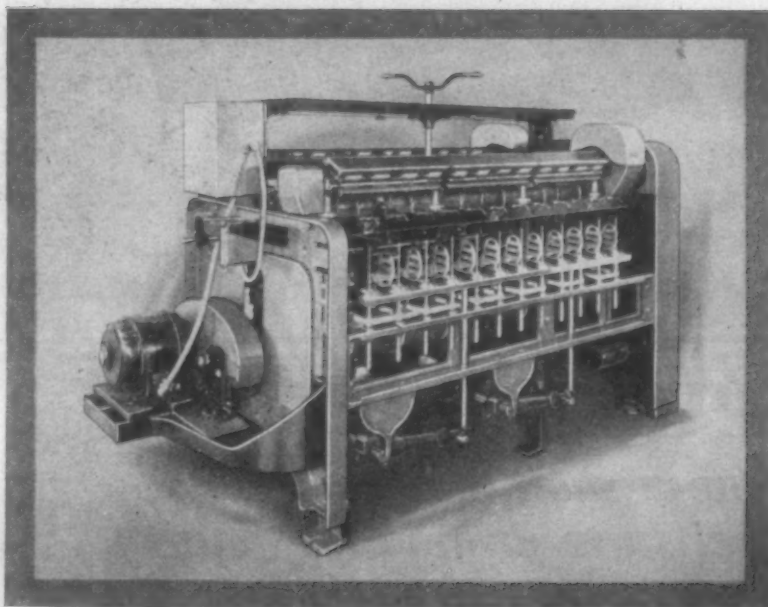
*A rule that may
well be applied
to the textile
industry*



When a wagon is old and worn, its usefulness is often tested by removing the axle nuts and rolling it diagonally across an acre lot. If the wheels fall off, the wagon is considered valueless - if they stay on, it's worth rebuilding.

This rule, with slight changes, is applicable to the textile industry. If a mill's equipment does not permit it to successfully meet modern low market prices, it is valueless as a competitive weapon. In eminently successful mills you'll find no inferior, poorly built machines. They realize the value of low unit costs and the resultant large margins of profit.

The Whitin Model F Spinning Frame is an excellent example of the type of machinery that successfully withstands hard usage and makes possible continued fine work with minimum upkeep. In short, this machine



The Whitin Model F Spinning Frame

accomplishes the purpose of all Whitin equipment - the lowering of unit costs.

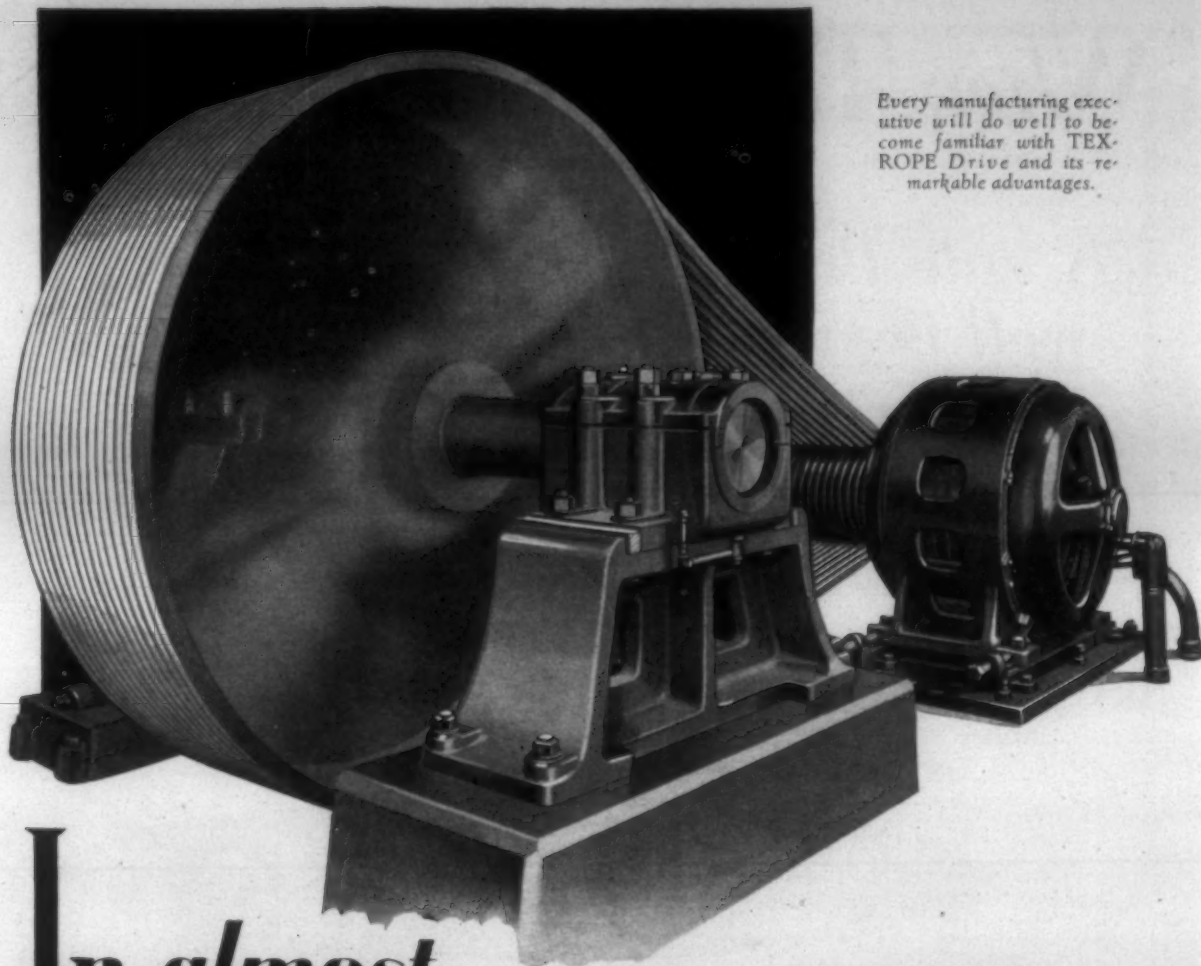
We suggest that you have our trained staff of experts discuss with you the Whitin Model F Spinning Frame and its value to your plant.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE . . . MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.



Every manufacturing executive will do well to become familiar with TEXROPE Drive and its remarkable advantages.

In almost every industry these short-center, endless belts are giving continuous operation!

THE TEXROPE DRIVE as manufactured by Allis-Chalmers offers continuous, low cost operation in a measure never before provided by any method of power transmission.

TEXROPE is 98.9% efficient. It is positive, slipless and vibrationless. Its flexibility permits its use where the shafts are short distances apart, thus effecting considerable savings in space. TEXROPE is silent in operation even after years of service.

The uses for TEXROPE Drive are endless. In almost every industry these drives are cutting costs and eliminating shutdowns formerly caused by less perfect methods of transmission.

TEXROPE requires no lubrication or maintenance. There is practically no wear on the belts. Continuous operation is assured. Should an accident put one or two belts out of commission, the others will keep up operation until it is convenient to make the replacement.

TEXROPE is positive, slipless and trouble-proof. It requires no lubricant. Moisture, dust and dirt do not affect it. Vibrationless — smooth in starting and running. It is shock-absorbing, simple and safe.

In addition to TEXROPE Allis-Chalmers manufactures Crushing, Mining and Metallurgical Machinery, Air Brakes, Air Compressors, Cement Machinery, Condensers, Electrical Apparatus, Diesel and Corliss Engines, Plate Work, Forgings, Flour Mill Machinery, Hoisting Equipment, Hydraulic Machinery, Power Transmission Systems, Pumps, Saw Mill Equipment, Power Shovels, Timber Preserving Machinery, Tractors, Steam and Water Turbines.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TEXROPE DRIVES

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Unaffected by Moisture

Moisture has no effect on Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots. No matter how high the humidity, they will not loosen from the rolls. As a matter of fact, a roll covered with Armstrong's Cork Cots can be soaked in water for days and the cots will still be firm and tight.

Resistance to moisture is an important advantage of cork. But even more important, Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots have four times the life of leather, and roll covering costs average 50% less.

Complete information will be supplied on request. Armstrong Cork Company, 924 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.

Armstrong's Seamless Cork Cots

For Spinning and Card Room Rolls

*The
Beauty of Fabrics
is influenced by*
SPOOLING



THE weaving of textiles calls for the highest degree of skill and experience. Every operation has an ultimate bearing on the quality of the finished goods.

The Spools which carry the yarn share in this importance. Only Spools of recognized superiority should be selected.

Lestershire Fibre Head Spools possess exclusive features which react to your advantage. Unless an unusually thorough investigation has been made you probably are unaware of these important features.

We will be glad to give the facts which may result in distinctly elevating the quality of your production.

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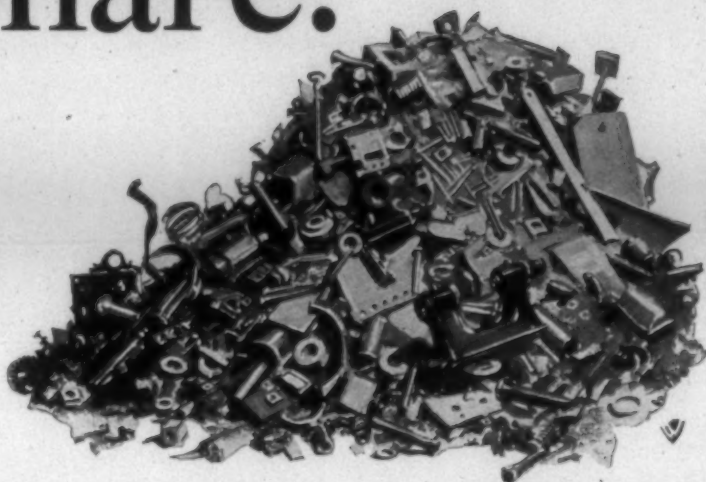


MISSISSIPPI GLASS CO. 220 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Don't Pay your Share!

\$6,000,000,000

America's Annual
Machinery Junk Bill!



*Here's a Simple Inexpensive Remedy That Largely Eliminates
Any Textile Plant's Share of This Great Waste*

FAULTY or neglected lubrication is the greatest single contributing cause of prematurely worn out machinery. Industry pays annual tribute of \$6,000,000,000 to this pirate—and a sizeable portion is in textile machinery. But your share can be eliminated or materially reduced.

Alemite High Pressure Lubrication Systems prevent 75% of bearing troubles and consequent costly shut downs. Save 50% in lubricating labor costs. Effect a 33½% saving in lubricant. Lubrication is easy—so it is not neglected. Sure—so it is done right. With Alemite Systems every bearing is easy to reach for lubrication. Each receives a sufficient quantity of lubricant—yet there is no wasted lubricant to stain floors, to spoil the product being manufactured or handled.

Textile mills pay a vast premium each year in damaged product—"seconds" or spoiled yarns. Of these "seconds", more losses are due to dirty, oily yarns and oil spattered and sprayed on fabric from oil cans and dripping bearings, than from all other causes put together.

Manufacturers of machinery know that proper lubrication means longer life, greater efficiency, freedom from repairs. So more than 600 leading manufacturers of machinery equip their product with Alemite.

But you do not need to wait for new machinery to secure the advantages of Alemite High Pressure Lubrication and Alemite Lubricants.

A wide variety of Alemite fittings are made to fit present oil holes and replace oil and grease cups. The installation requires only a few minutes.

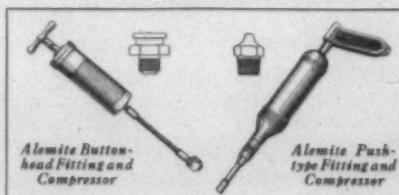
And the cost is small—yet an Alemite fitting, costing only a few cents, may save a

bearing which would cost many dollars to replace, in material, in labor and loss of productive time of the machine.

In every line of industry, from bakeries to steel mills, you will find Alemite Systems and Alemite Lubricants actually saving many times their original cost each year.

Learn how Alemite can be profitably applied to your present equipment. Learn how

ALEMITE
High Pressure Lubrication
for Modern Industry



other manufacturers in your industry are effecting savings. An Alemite representative will be glad to give you a demonstration at your convenience—without obligation on your part.

Alemite Lubricants

Alemite Lubricants are pure semi-solid oils especially developed for use with Alemite High Pressure Lubrication Systems. Unlike ordinary greases or oils, they stay put in bearings—yet contain no solid substance—and lubricate efficiently even in extremes of heat or cold.

Barrel-to-Bearing Without Exposure

Alemite Lubricant comes to your plant in air-tight barrels. It is transferred under pressure and without exposure to a lightweight, portable tank. Alemite Compressors are filled through their handles from this container by a turn of the crank—again without exposure. Then a push of the compressor handle and a clean wear-reducing "shot" of lubricant is forced in and around the bearing.

ALEMITE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
(Division of Stewart-Warner)
2688 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

We are interested in receiving more information about Alemite lubricating in textile plants. Of course, we are not obligated.

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Address

City State

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 9, 1929

No. 10

Present Status of the Textile Industry

Address by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Before Labor College of Philadelphia, Pa.

TO a very great extent the present situation in the textile industry is analogous to the situation in the covered wagon industry. At least one is very suggestive of the other. For while it is true that within circumscribed limits people are wearing clothes, those limits are becoming more and more circumscribed every day.

If we eliminate the shoes in both cases the average weight of textiles, practically all cotton, which a woman wore 50 years ago was nine pounds. The weight of clothing she wears now, which is at most only part cotton, is about nine ounces. When I was married 50 years ago the first piece of dress material that I bought for my wife was 27 inches wide, and it took 36 yards for a dress for a very medium sized woman. I need not stop to describe the mutton leg sleeves, the dress with a skirt coming to the floor, then an overskirt extending for six or eight inches on the floor, and the basque on top of a waist, and oh Lord, I don't know what all. Now two and a half yards is considered ample material for a woman's dress.

I may say in passing that one yard of the dress material 27 inches wide that I bought 50 years ago weighed practically as much as the two and a half yards now considered sufficient for a dress.

Fifty years ago, aside from the visible supply of textiles carried around by the average woman there was a invisible supply, which has diminished as between then and now to a very much greater degree than has the visible supply.

This is not a local situation. In London last week two men who had been arrested for shoplifting were on trial. A 12-inch box which the cablegram says would hold about half a dozen sandwiches at a picnic was introduced as evidence and was said by the prosecution to contain 43 dresses. The judge questioned the adequacy of the evidence and demanded that the box be opened. It was opened,—and contained 43 dresses.

It is perfectly apparent that so far as the textile industry depended for its existence upon women's wear and absolute readjustment must be made. Nor can we be at all sure that adjustment along present lines will be permanent. A few years ago it was decreed that skirts must be 14 inches above the floor. The fact that they are now 16 and 17 inches above the floor, and that a recent decree of fashion is that they must be 20 and may be 22 inches above the floor, may enable us to get a further insight into what is the matter with the textile industry.

And cotton goods, even of the higher counts, has

practically passed out of this picture. The desperate attempt to reintroduce high count cotton voiles into the dress goods market will probable cost more than it will be worth. Yet we are faced with the astounding fact that the use of cotton goods per capita in the United States has increased from 57 pounds to 64 pounds,—which means that there are other uses for cotton textiles to which attention must be directed. It is safe to say, however, that the field of women's wear had just as well be abandoned so far as cotton is concerned.

I took up the other day the annual review number of the Southern Textile Bulletin, where practically the entire issue is devoted to a symposium of southern manufacturers on what is wrong with the textile industry. And this is, as I said, almost entirely from a Southern point of view. Most of these mills are producing heavy weight goods or what we would call household furnishings—sheets, pillow casing, bedspreads, tablecloths, draperies, and articles of that character.

The most doleful opinion is from a manufacturer who is evidently specializing on high count dress goods. He evidently thinks that the covered wagon is coming back again, and sees no hope until, to use his somewhat picturesque expression, women can be induced to use something more than mayonnaise dressing. That fellow had just as well prepare to go out of business. That women are going back to the old style of dressing, or anything even approximating it, is perfectly absurd. In the first place they will never stand for the inconvenience of the old time costumes. From an artistic and every other point of view they are better dressed today than they ever were before in the history of the race, and nobody knows it better than they. Even if the fashion magnates were to attempt it the whole machinery of transportation has been built to adapt itself to the newer ideas of dress. Street car companies lowered their entrance steps years ago so that a women with a skirt of one width, even if it were long, could at least start to get into the car. And at the present day, think of a woman getting into an automobile in a dress that contained 36 yards of cloth, hoop skirt, bustle and basque, and a' that and a' that! No, the tendency of the automobile is to become smaller and smaller with less seating capacity for more persons.

Going back to the annual review number of the Southern Textile Bulletin, four-fifths of the complaints are based upon overproduction avowedly due to night work. Let me quote you just a few:

S. W. Duggan, treasurer, Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., answering the question as to what is wrong with the textile industry, "Over-production due to night operation."

Charles Adamson, president, Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga., "The first thing that is the matter with the cotton industry is night production—which includes general over-production." He continues, "I know of one mill near here who had stopped their night run, recently went back to it, ran for six weeks and then had orders to quit it, as their warehouses were loaded with goods."

J. W. Sanders, president, Cotton Mill Products, Jackson, Miss., "The only way in my opinion to eliminate this over-production is for the mills of the Carolinas and Georgia to discontinue night work. This they do not seem disposed to do, and instead of quitting night work more and more of them all the time are beginning to run nights. I think that every State should pass a law entirely prohibiting it." He continues, "The owners and operators of cotton mills instead of trying to work their help the most possible hours a day and night and pay them the least wages possible had'd voluntarily cut out night work altogether and to work less hours per day and to pay their help more money for their work."

H. O. Davidson, vice-president, Eagle & Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., (Mind you, I am not quoting now from trade unionists) says, "Except in rare instances I do not think it has ever been necessary for cotton mills to run at night."

Robert Lassiter, who is president of three mills—Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., and Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., says "I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the major trouble in the industry is over-production due to night work, which creates a situation of mass production without mass demand. . . . I believe that night work, with particular reference to women and young folks, is an economic fallacy and a social evil, and I do not believe that an enlightened public will permit it to continue indefinitely."

The treasurer of the Oconee Mills joins with his president in saying that the whole trouble can be summed up in a very few words, "Over-production and night running."

R. T. Persons, president Forsyth Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga., "The only way that I know to help the situation is to pass a law prohibiting women working in mills at night."

J. A. Miller, president, the American Textile Company, Atco, Ga., "The greatest single ill is too much night work."

T. S. Roberts, president, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala., "My answer to the question of 'What's the matter with the cotton manufacturing industry?' is that it is choked up by night work every time it tries to breathe."

I could go on quoting almost indefinitely. As I said, statements are contained in this magazine from practically 100 Southern cotton mill operators, 100 of them saying that the trouble is over-production and over 25 per cent of them laying the cause of over-production to night work.

Much of this over-production was caused by the tremendous demand and even more tremendous prices occasioned by the war. Not only the peak of prices but the peak of wages and exports was reached in 1920, when 881,000,000 linear yards of cotton piece goods were exported. Mass production was resorted to in the

large plants already established and new plants grew up like weeds not only all over the South but new plants and expansions grew up in the North. The trouble with this was that it had the same effect on other countries that it had upon the United States.

Japan, whose people wear cotton to a very limited extent, began to manufacture cotton for exports, and during 1918 exported 1,174,200,000 linear yards of cotton piece goods.

The war had another effect, particularly in the remote countries of the Orient and the smaller countries of Europe. They saw that a war could be brought on by a dozen people whom their influence could not reach and yet that war could absolutely shut off their supplies, not only of clothing but of food and everything else. It aroused a determination in all of these countries to make themselves self-sustaining. During the last ten years India, China and Brazil have increased their output of cotton goods to take care of home requirements; and these were as a matter of fact our greatest customers.

In 1913 Japan had 15,515 power looms. By 1914 it had jumped to 64,460, a growth of more than 300 per cent. Japan is now the third largest consumer of raw cotton. This is largely because she has had the sense to see that the market for high count cotton voiles as an adjunct to ladies' mayonnaise dressing was not an alluring financial proposition; and her production is mostly coarse yarns and heavy piece goods, with the result that her spindles have worked 22 hours a day.

Export of cotton piece goods and coarse yarns has kept pace with the rapid growth of machinery in Japan. Between 1913 and the peak of 1918 there was a percentage of growth of 185 per cent in quantity shipped, at a gain of over 500 per cent in value. Japan today exports large quantities of cotton yarn. Not only that, but quick to see her opportunities with China, India and the Dutch East Indies, she has started a production on a large scale within these countries. Japan is close to these markets, and makes an intelligent effort to ascertain their needs. This has enabled her to make quick shipment of the kinds of goods required and at a large saving in freight.

While there have been a number of factories built in India, Persia and China, yet the people who were worst hit by the World War have placed looms in their own homes, not even daring to trust large manufacturing establishments in their own countries in the event of war. This is particularly true of China and India. For many years China was one of the best foreign markets for piece goods of the United States, and nine-tenths of the total exports from this country to China consisted of cotton goods. Now less than five per cent of our exports to that country are of that character.

England's control of India made her one of the chief customers of English cotton piece goods. During the war India was practically shut off from this source of supply; and the Gandhi movement which has put new life into astatic India, and into cotton manufacturing as the principal industry of that country, threw the manufacture of cotton textiles back into the home. The importance of this industry to India may be measured by the fact that Gandhi's political and economic movement adopted for its symbol the spinning wheel and the hand loom. India uses for her mills the cotton she grows, and is putting up a tariff wall against imports.

This determination to be independent of war conditions over which they have no control has revived the

(Continued on Page 37)

New Draper Warehouse at Spartanburg

THE Draper Corporation gives the following information about its new Southern warehouse at Spartanburg:

"Better and speedier service in shipment of repair parts and replacements on Draper machinery is assured to the textile industry as a whole, and to the mills in the Carolinas especially, when we open our new warehouse now being erected at Spartanburg, S. C.

"In the early days of the development of the textile industry in the South our headquarters or that territory was established at Atlanta, Ga., where our warehouse now has nearly 50,000 square feet of floor space exclusively used for the stoppage of repair parts and replacements for Northrop looms.

"The Atlanta warehouse is to be continued, and its facilities and service will be enlarged and improved from time to time as the need develops. But the industry in the South has grown so extensively, we have decided to establish a second Southern warehouse at Spartanburg. It will speed up our service on repairs to the mills of the Piedmont section especially and double our storage capacity and facilities for serving the industry of the entire South.

"Northern mills are served directly from our plant in Hopedale, where our large stockroom acts also as the supply base for the two warehouses in the South.

An Ideal Location

"The location at Spartanburg is ideal. About two and one half miles from the center of that city, near the Hayne, S. C., railroad station, we have secured a little over thirty acres of land in two parcels on either side of the main line of the Southern railroad. The site is also served by the Piedmont and Northern railway company and is on the main highway from Spartanburg to Greenville by way of Fair Forest.

"On one of these lots the Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Greenville and Spartanburg is now building a modern warehouse designed by J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville. The new building will be 260 feet long by 100 feet wide and two stories high. It will be of the modern type of mill construction throughout, with steel frame and monitor roof its entire length.

The foundation is of concrete and the walls of red brick with Indiana limestone trimmings.

"The building is to have offices and fully equipped storage bins and racks for repair parts and replacements on all Draper machines.

For speedy handling of both incoming and outgoing freight there will be sidetracks connected with the two railroads that serve the plant; and loading platforms for trucks to accommodate over-the-road shipping wherever this is preferred or found more economical, and for the express company shipments.

"Following a long-standing Draper policy to provide good light for working conditions, special attention has been given to this feature of the new building. Actinic glass has been used throughout for the proper protection of both our workers and materials in storage, especially beneficial where parts are made of wood.

"Fire protection is afforded by a complete sprinkler and hydrant system fed by a 100,000 gallon tank on a steel tower. The water comes from the city water system of Spartanburg.

"The contractors expect to complete the erection of the building by July. The work of equipping and stocking the plant will then proceed as rapidly as possible. We hope the opening date for complete service will be not later than October 1.

Homes for the Help

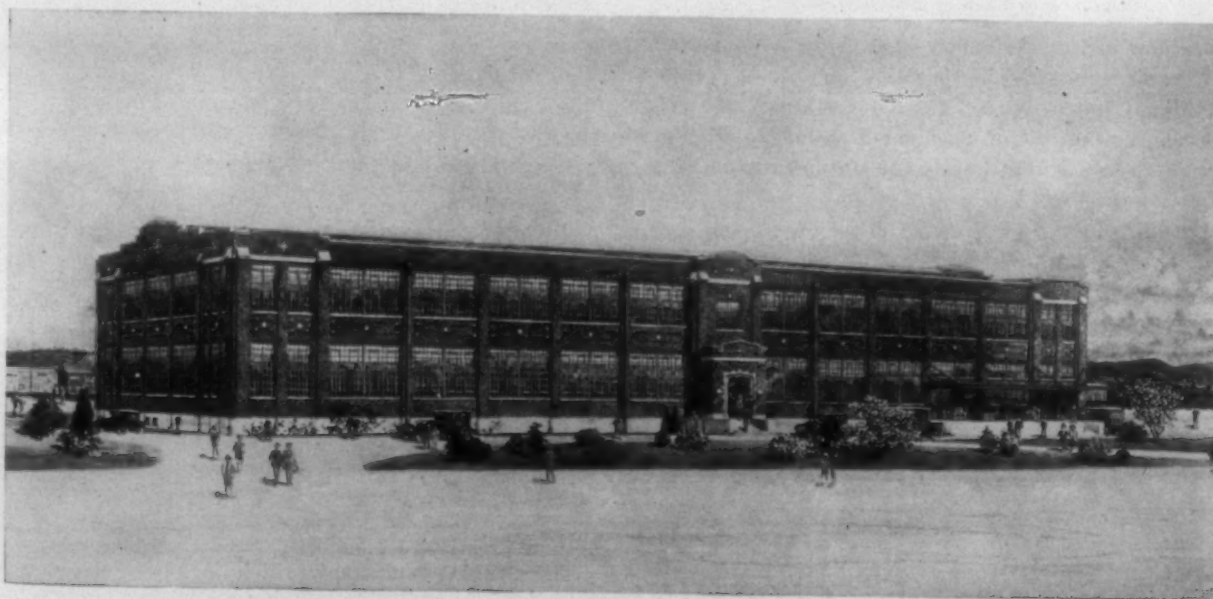
"We are to proceed at once with the construction of four dwelling houses and garages for those who are to have charge of the plant.

"We are also planning a small village for the colored employes of the warehouse. This will be located at a point easily accessible.

"Contracts for these have not been given out yet, but it is planned to have all in readiness when the new warehouse goes into service in the fall.

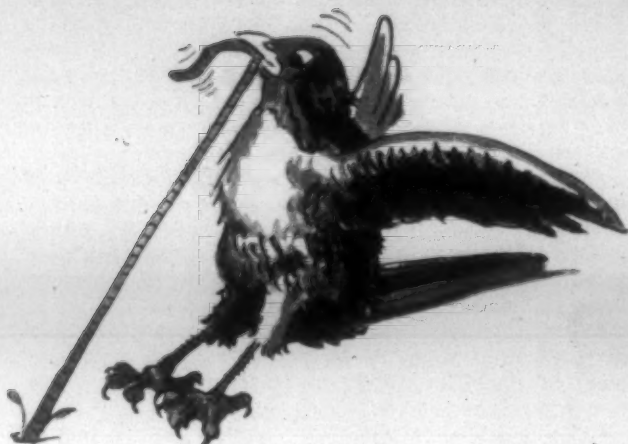
"With the Spartanburg warehouse open and equipped, as we have now planned, with every convenience for the speedy handling of order for repair parts, we shall be able to give the users of Draper machines even better service than in the past. Three supply depots can give better service than two.

(Continued on Page 34)



Building Now Being Erected for Draper Corporation at Spartanburg, S. C.

The Worm



..... is special
cotton mill profits

After a new method is generally adopted it becomes good practice and a necessity to meet competition. Before prices are based on its general use, however, the early users reap a rich harvest on lower operating costs.

**Wissco
NonStrip
Cylinder**

PATENTS PENDING
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

is a new and revolutionary card clothing for cotton. It requires no stripping because it does not accumulate any lint or waste. It produces a uniform web. It reduces the cost of carding cotton and in addition saves enough cotton to pay for the installation in a few months time.

Remember about the early bird. Send for the Wissco Engineer today.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL COMPANY

45 East 42nd Street, New York City

Chicago
Cleveland

San Francisco
Charlotte



WISSCO

CARD and NAPPER CLOTHING

Keeping the Plant Clean

IT is surprising to find that in none of the indexes of the engineering societies, or those dealing with industrial subjects, is there to be found a general classification under the heading of "Cleaning" or "Washing." The profession of plant housekeeping—maintenance of a shop in a "spick and span" condition—appears to have been given little attention by the industries. It is true that most large corporations have a maintenance or a service department whose duty it is to keep the machinery in order and the shop fairly clean, but this is about as far as they go.

Like the old, becluttered pigeon-hole desk of fifty years ago in which the business man managed to keep about a square foot of space clear, so most industrial managers are satisfied to have the office floors scrubbed occasionally, and keep the space around the machines in the shop free from encumbering parts and waste. Yet, it has been demonstrated by those who have attempted it that a real cleaning job is wholly practical and highly profitable. Indeed, in those establishments where clean surroundings are insisted upon, and where thousands of dollars are spent for this purpose, it has been proved that cleanliness pays for itself, and that the manufacturer who does not keep his plant orderly is actually losing money thereby.

Workmen who spend their daily working hours in a well-lighted, properly ventilated, correctly heated, and scrupulously cleaned surroundings unquestionable do better work, produce more and go home less fatigued than those toiling in grimy, ill-kept, antiquated plants.

To do a thorough job of plant cleaning requires a considerable amount of planning—advanced planning. This is necessary, because the cleaning operation should never hold up production. It would be poor judgment, for example, to take down a machine for cleaning at a time when it is most needed for production. Another reason for detailed advance planning is that it will insure every piece of equipment getting regular attention.

In one large automobile manufacturing plant in Detroit this work is very efficiently handled. Faced with almost every kind of waste product of combustion, dust, grease, oil and dirt of every kind, the problem of their removal and the prevention of their accumulation in this plant is a most difficult one.

But this difficulty has been overcome by making the cleaning job one of the major activities, and engaging a special force to carry out the plant housekeeping plan. This force is organized and directed in just as careful and efficient a manner as any of the other major manufacturing departments. No slipshod methods are allowed, and a competent inspector sees that the standard of work does not slump or drop behind in schedule.

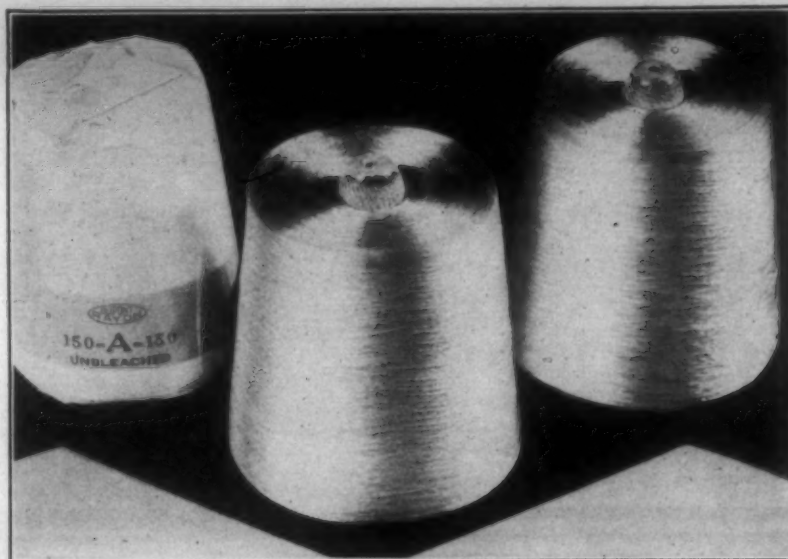
The engineers in charge of the work have determined where the dust and dirt comes from; how much of it may be expected daily; where waste accumulates; what variations weather conditions will produce; the effects of wind displacement, rain, snow and fog; ground drainage; exterior and interior transportation; flue gases; blast furnace and foundry by-products, and the numerous other causes and sources creating dirt, dust, grease and soot. Then they have gone about the removal in just as practical a manner.

The cleaning compounds which have been chosen are those best suited for the cleaning processes. These com-

(Continued on Page 16)

*How a single feature
of du Pont Rayon Cones
SAVES knitters thousands of dollars*

Every cone wound and oiled by du Pont



ONE of many du Pont features. Without it, you would need more floor space, more expensive equipment, and additional operators. Overhead would be increased by interest on capital tied up in raw stock inventories, by rent for floor space required, by maintenance and depreciation of winding and oiling equipment. Operating expenses would mount due to wastage of yarn and wages of operators. All this expense, thousands of dollars a year, is saved you by the du Pont processes of uniformly oiling and winding every cone. This very uniformity enables your operators to take care of more equipment and produce more poundage per hour.

But oiling and winding of cones is only *one* of several features of du Pont rayon cones:

(1) Knots are all thrown up on the head, reducing stoppage costs and increasing production.

(2) Every cone is rigidly inspected immediately after winding and before wrapping.

(3) Each cone is carefully wrapped as soon as it is inspected to protect it from friction, soiling, and other deterioration.

(4) Du Pont cones contain more yarn than the average bottle bobbin and, therefore, run longer without change.

See for yourself on your own machines these and other advantages of du Pont cones. Write or phone for a representative. Costs you nothing and obligates you in no manner. Du Pont Rayon Company, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Member of the Rayon Institute of America, Inc.



Produced by the Leading Chemical Organization

Theoretical Twist vs. Actual Twist

When calculating twist the spindle is always thought of as the object which puts the twist in the yarn, but, when calculating the actual twist it is the speed of the traveler which is considered and not the speed of the spindle. Therefore it is the traveler which does the twisting. It of course is like our army and navy during the World War: the soldiers did the fighting but it was the "gobs" who took them across, and neither could have done anything without the aid of the other, says Armand F. Bissonnette, E. P. Sheldon & Sons, mill engineers, Providence, R. I., in the "Traveler" published by Victor Ring Traveler Company.

The theoretical twist is ordinarily calculated from the spindle and front roll speeds in formula form equals,

$$\frac{\text{Spindle Speed}}{\text{Front Roll Speed} \times \frac{\text{Front Roll Circumference}}{\text{Front Roll}}} = \text{Turns per inch}$$

This of course is not exactly true, because the traveler which puts the twist in never turns as fast as the spindle.

Let us now consider the action of the traveler in regard to twisting and winding of the yarn. A fact known by every spinner is that the bobbin diameter is a factor which affects the traveler speed and therefore the twist. This traveler speed which should be substituted for the spindle speed in the above formula equals

$$\frac{\text{Spindle Speed} \times \frac{\text{F. Roll F. Roll Diam.}}{\text{Speed Bobbin Diam. At Any Point}}}{\text{Speed Bobbin Diam. At Any Point}} = \text{Traveler Speed}$$

From this it can be seen that the traveler speed is varying all the time since the bobbin diameter is continuously changing for filling wind.

There is still another factor which affects the speed of the traveler, and that is the speed of the ring rail. For the sake of illustration let us consider a frame on which the ring rail travels as fast as the delivery of the front roll. On the downward stroke of the rail no yarn would be wound on the bobbin, because the rail would take up the yarn as fast as the front roll delivered it and in this case the twist would be equal to the spindle revolutions divided by the length of yarn delivered by the front roll. On the upward stroke of the rail twice as much yarn would pass through the traveler as the front roll would deliver, because the rail traveling in opposite direction to the delivery of yarn from the front roll would cause twice as much yarn to be delivered to the bobbin for the same number of revolutions of the spindle and consequently the twist per inch would be only half as much as for the downward stroke of the rail.

These relative speeds of ring rail to front roll are never attained in practice, but nevertheless for practical ratios the effect is in a proportionate degree.

When calculating the twist for fine, or even medium, counts the front roll and spindle speeds are all that are necessary for all practical purposes as the error is negligible, but, for coarse counts with soft twist and large rings the error amounts to an item worthy of consideration.

Example:—Filling yarn, 3.90s
Twist multiplier, 3.00

(Continued on Page 35)

Would You Put Old Spark Plugs in Your New Car?

Of course, you wouldn't! You realize that if they fail to function perfectly, even the best car can never run right.

Did you ever look at bobbins, shuttles, and spools in the same light? They are little things to be sure, but the fact remains, that unless they are of uniformly high quality, your machines can never turn out the best in yarn or cloth, even though they may be the finest on the market.

Try replacing your worn out bobbins, shuttles and spools with U S Guaranteed products. They'll make as big a difference in the appearance of your yarn or cloth as new spark plugs make in the running of your car.

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Write, wire, or 'phone.



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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

Crown Brand Rayon Yarns

ASSURING SUCCESS TO SMART NEW STOCKINGS AND SPORT SOCKS



MADE OF
CROWN BRAND
Rayon Yarns

Many manufacturers are so proud of the results obtained with Crown Brand Rayon that they are using this Crown on their label to identify their garments. We restrict its use to high-type textiles and well-styled quality merchandise. It is assurance of lasting merit. The Viscose Company, 171 Madison Ave., New York City. Member of the Rayon Institute of America, Inc.

The first pair of these newest stockings may be worn by a musical comedy star, dancing her way to fame and fortune. They may be the choice of a titled lady, whose thoughtfully selected spring ensembles are the subject of international fashion comment. Or a popular sports-woman wearing smartly sensible socks of these CROWN Brand Rayon Yarns, when she steps out on court or links, may thus introduce a vogue that spreads throughout the civilized world.

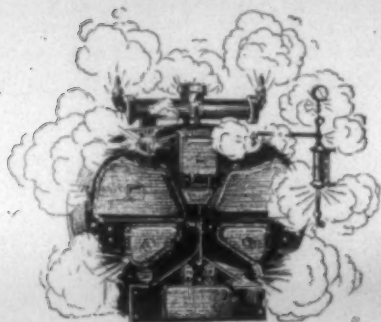
Amazing things have happened to hosiery in the past few years. Color and quality, weight and texture, even length, have changed. Soon such hosiery as has

never been seen before will be fashioned from these new Crown Brand Rayon Yarns, used either by themselves, or in combination with silk, wool and cotton. Already the strength and suppleness of these yarns are assuring success to sheer filmy stockings for wear with formal clothes. It is making practicable colorful, comfortable stockings for sports costumes. It is being employed for serviceable and satisfactory hosiery for general wear.

The Viscose Company, the makers of Crown Brand Rayon Yarns, brought the rayon business to America in 1911. As the world's largest producer of rayon yarn, this concern is internationally

famous for its constructive effort in establishing rayon as the representative textile of the twentieth century. . . . These new Crown Brand Rayons are highly specialized yarns. They permit most interesting color effects. They allow the production of cobweb textures that are surprisingly sturdy. They make certain steady development in the styling of hosiery. Yarns delicate and sensitive, yet strong enough for hosiery, are most advantageous for numerous other high-type textiles. Crown Brand Rayons make all types of underthings more interesting; bring new drama into dress fabrics; inspire marvelous household textiles.

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... into
thin air?

WHEN steam operation is wasteful because of defective lubrication—money is dissipated in thin air.

The best and surest way to conserve your power is to use a cylinder oil that gives best protection against the friction of valves, piston rings and rods. Such an oil must atomize easily to give it the proper spread as the steam carries it forward at high velocity. It must function perfectly under the steam temperature conditions. No wonder cylinder lubrication often causes trouble.

"Standard" Esso cylinder oil is of highest quality and meets all the requirements of steam cylinder lubrication. It is the result of many years' study and improvement by highly trained lubricating specialists. It steps up steam engine efficiency—holds down operation costs.

"Standard" mill lubricants are safest
and cheapest per mill hour

"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders
"STANDARD" Turbine Oil	—Turbines
"STANDARD" Motor Oil	—Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10	—Comb-boxes

A complete line of engine oils for bearing lubrication



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

"STANDARD" Lubricants

Keeping the Plant Clean

(Continued from Page 12)

pounds are used frequently and generously in the shop for keeping certain surfaces clean, for washing off screens, insides of machines, the exteriors of processed parts, the interiors of gear cases, drains in the floors, drinking fountains, washing sinks, toilets, steam and heating outlets, and the multitude of other parts and equipment which from time to time must be cleaned if they are to function efficiently. Each of these particular jobs has its schedule of operation and cleaning formulae.

Rust prevention by the use of slushing oils or other effective compounds is also one of the major considerations. Of course, constant cleaning will prevent rust from doing any great damage, but this is not sufficient.

Many large manufacturers protest that such cleaning methods are not possible in their plants due to conditions of manufacture or plant area. To disprove this contention there are scores of large manufacturing plants throughout the country in which, for the sake of increased production and efficiency, similar cleaning systems have been tried and proved to be very practical as well as profitable. There comes to mind one with an area of slightly in excess of a thousand acres which is as immaculate as a tennis court despite the fact that almost every mechanical operation in industry is performed in the place. Here, the products and by-products of some forty industries are made, treated or converted. There is an enormous amount of waste, dirt, soot, as well as deleterious gases, etc., to dispose of, and yet, each morning finds this plant in spick and span condition.

The power plant is spotless, notwithstanding the fact that it burns pulverized coal. The company restaurants with their gleaming marble-topped tables are just as clean. The locomotives which chug through the yard, the cars which travel the company streets, as well as the machines, are kept freshly painted and nickled, and shine with a polish which only a thorough daily cleaning can give.

A force of men is kept busy cleaning skylights and washing down the side walls and ventilators. A unique form of combination brush and hose nozzle is used. A long pipe with a cross arm serves as a combination brush and spray nozzle. Thus, the workman engaged in washing a window needs only to stand on the ground and work the brush up and down over the window, the water in the meantime flowing into the bristles of the brush and supplying a sufficient amount to completely flush and loosen the dirt.

Inside the buildings, cleaning operations are in process at all hours. Brooms, mops and cleansing solutions, intended to remove grease, acid or alkali, depending upon the requirements of a department, are always in use. Compressed air is employed where needed. Steam, hot or cold water, rags, paste—all these are employed on machinery, floors, roofs, trusses, railings, balconies, piping, switch boxes, machine foundations and beds, furnace hearths, hammers, etc., to keep them as clean as it is possible.

Correct lubrication is also an important consideration, for if inferior or improper oils are used they will cause an undesirable drip, and thereby stain the floors, equipment and merchandise. If this condition occurs, the chief of the cleaning staff presents the matter to the plant engineer and a proper kind of lubricant, or absorbed oil, is advised.

WHO'S WHO

AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

RICHARD HOPPER DE MOTT

Richard Hopper De Mott, general sales manager of the S K F Industries, Inc., was born at Tenaflly, N. J., in 1886 and still makes his home in that city. He is married and has two children.



He graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1908 with a degree of M.E. and has actively followed the engineering profession.

He was with Henry R. Worthington, in charge of centrifugal pump testing, did motor designing for Crocker-Wheeler Co. and was manager of sales of Northwestern division for the Westinghouse Lamp Co. He was also power engineer for the Public Service Corporation and is a member of several engineering societies.

Entering the employment of the S K F Industries, Inc., in 1915, he brought a full measure of experience and energy and has won steady promotion to the position of general sales manager.

N. H. THOMAS

N. H. Thomas is a practical and experienced cotton manufacturer who was induced to become a salesman.

He was born at Gaffney, S. C., on June 18, 1879, and entered cotton mill work at an early age, finally being promoted to overseer of spinning and filling that position for sixteen years.



His first work as salesman was with the Gastonia Leather Belt Co., but later he was with the Mill Devices Co. of Gastonia for five years.

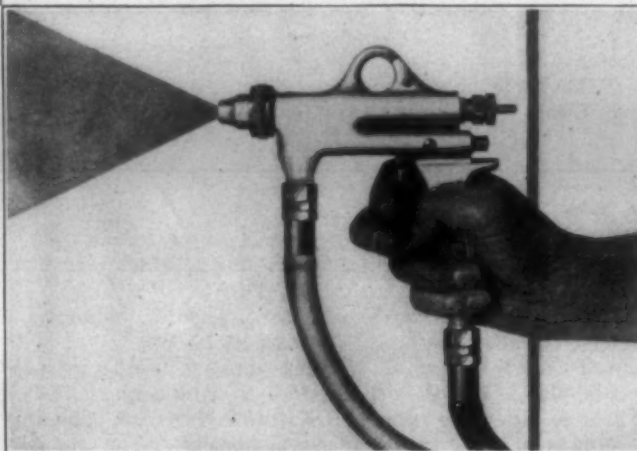
For the past two years he has traveled for the Victor Ring Traveler Co. of Providence, R. I., with his headquarters at Gastonia. His mill experience has qualified him to give advice and render service to his customers. He is recognized

as an authority on spinning and has demonstrated that a technical knowledge of the product he sells is a distinct asset in the textile field.

NEW!

Eclipse G-3 Spray Gun

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ECLIPSE Low Pressure Spray Painting Equipment has for 21 years shown its superiority over all other painting and finishing methods.

Eclipse has always kept pace with new developments in painting and finishing procedure by improvements in design and performance which have won the approval of discriminating paint gun users.

The Internal-Mix, Patented Fan Slot Nozzle, combined with Eclipse Low Pressure Operation, has provided faster, cleaner, better results, more uniform covering and greater saving of time and materials.

Now three notable refinements are offered in this new G-3 Eclipse Gun.

Simpler Construction—

Complete take-down in ½ minute.

Direct Access Air Ports—

No clogging of air passages.

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Non-fatiguing, effortless spraying.

The new features enhance even proven Eclipse value. Find out more about them by using the coupon below.

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S.T.B.A. 25

Kindly send your catalog No. 30, illustrating and describing Eclipse Air Brush Equipment.

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Address.....

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Lisle

Editor:

Will you please place the following question on the discussion page at an early date? What is the actual meaning of the term lisle, doesn't it mean two or more ply or yarns twisted and then knitted? JOREE.

Calculating Breaking Strength

Editor:

Please someone give me a rule for calculating breaking strength and safety load for yarns and rope. F. L. B.

Answer to Augusta

Editor:

Answering Augusta, I will say that the chief causes of chafed yarns may be attributed to the following:

Insufficient twist in the yarns; overfilled bobbins; travelers being too light allowing the yarn to whip against the separators; travelers having too large a circle which causes the bobbins to rub against the travelers when the bobbins are full of yarn just before doffing; when the travelers are too heavy and drag on the yarn, it will chafe the yarns; spooler guides set too close; old yarn boxes which are over-worn inside and thus filled with slivers and catchy burrs; shaky floors. SPINNER.

Answer to Reader

Editor:

In answer to Reader in regard to card draft, will you please publish the following answer, which I find is very practical.

To calculate card draft looks like a very difficult task, but is simple after it is explained, as this was my observation before being taught in our night school this term or session.

I would think that we should start at the feed roll. This is using for example the Saco-Petee or Saco-Lowell card. We have 120 teeth in the feed roll gear, and we will consider the draft gear as this is considering calculating a draft constant, and then the gear that is on the opposite end of the feed shaft from the draft gear has 40 teeth driven by a 45 tooth gear, and the barrel gear of the doffer has 214 teeth, and the two intermediate gears between the barrel gear, and the calendar roll gears are omitted. Now using the 21 gear on the calendar roll, then the driving gear and the driven gear on the driving shaft on the coiler head, are considered, which are 23 and 17 teeth gear respectively. Then the two gears that are in the coiler head are also included in the coiler head are also included in the calculation, which are 21 and 18 respectively. We have the feed roll and the calendar rolls of the coiler head to next consider. The feed roll is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the calendar rolls are 2 inches. We will consider these as 9 and 8 respectfully. We have an equation as follows:

$$120 \times 40 \times 214 \times 23 \times 21 \times 8 = 152.4$$

$$a \times 45 \times 21 \times 17 \times 18 \times 9$$

As we have a constant of 152.4, we divide this by the draft gear, considered with one point of a decimal, as

14 draft gear, (1.4) and this gives us a figured draft, as $152.4 \times 1.4 = 108.8$ draft.

For actual draft use this.

We have the weight of the sliver which is 42 grains, weight of lap is 12.5 ounces, an equation as follows: $12.5 \times 437.5 = 130.21$

42

This does not allow any for waste, either visible or invisible. F. L. B.

Answer to Sales

Editor:

I am making similar goods, I will be glad to give out what information I have for Sales' benefit.

The weight of the goods at the loom is 1 65-100 together with all particulars after napping, and after being double folded are as follows:

	At loom	After napped	Double folded
Yards per pound	1 65/100	1 71/100	1 76/100
Total yards	49 1/4	49 3/4	51
Weights—pounds	30	29	29
Width	58 1/2	56	56

The above figures show that there is a loss of 1 pound in napping, a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard in napping and a gain of $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards in the folding. GEORGIAN.

Answer to Reader

Editor:

I will be glad to show Reader the best way to get the draft of a card. Let me tell him that while there are rules given in many books by which to figure the draft of a card, the best way to find the actual draft, is to carefully weigh one yard of the lap. Run this through the card as sliver. The total amount of yards of sliver made will be the actual draft of the card. The work can furthermore be proven by weighing the sliver made and dividing the total weight by the total yards to get the weight of one yard. For example, if the one yard of lap weighs 5250 grains, and the card sliver averages a weight of 50 grains, then $5250 \div 50 = 105$ which is the draft of the card. O. O. O.

Answer to Va.

Editor:

Am glad to have Va. ask what is meant by mocked leno work, and how does it differ from genuine leno weaving? Genuine leno work is a term given to weaving when the ends being woven are given a turn between one or more picks of filling. An endless variety of patterns may be made. There may be one turn given to every other end one way, at each pick, or both ways viz: a turn one way on the first pick and a turn on the opposite side on the second pick and then repeating when the above is done either way, regularly, it is called plain leno work. But when the work, or motions are varied, the process is called fancy leno work. For example, with plan leno work, the motion deals with every other warp end. This "other end" goes down first on one side of the mate warp end, and then it goes down on the opposite side of the mate end. This makes

the filling pass through eyelets or warp loops instead of plain weaving—one up and one down.

This process prevents the filling from creeping backwards and forwards. Besides it does make a very strong and attractive piece of woven goods. Now, in fancy leno weaving, the ends may be turned past the mate ends in groups. They also may not act on every filling pick. This makes all kinds of fancy figures and locks the pattern into place so that the ends of the warp, and the picks of the filling cannot be spread or disarranged and spoil the pattern. In plain weaving the ends which are lenoed or passing down by the mate warp end first on one side and then on the opposite side, is called giving the leno ends a one-half turn. But with fancy leno work not only one end, but also groups of several ends may be given a full turn complete, and thus making very fancy effects. Mocked leno work is done by skillfully handling the warp ends in such a manner as to deflect the ends without locking them definitely into position as can be done by the genuine leno process. A simple explanation of mocked leno work might be to say that if a piece of cloth is being woven plain for a few picks, and alternate with two up and two down, and then three up and three down, then worked back or repeated back to plain weaving again, and by making various skips of picks, or by working in spacings of coarse ends among the fine ends skips of warp ends, etc., it will cause either the warp ends or the filling picks or both to spread the way of the least resistance. This will make waves, cork screws, and undulating figures automatically which are not especially designed on paper. These fancy figures having been created secondarily by the weaving plan. It is a case of "juggling" with the warp ends, and the filling picks, and then discovering what happens. But all mocked leno fabrics do not essentially have the figures locked definitely into position. The twist in the yarn may also be called into the play of mocked leno work.

P. G. K.

Production Large—Profits Vanishing

"Sales last week were slightly better than in the previous week, being larger on gray goods and smaller on colored goods," the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company states. "Towels have continued in good demand. Export sales took 24 per cent of the total of colored goods."

"Retail sales in March were very large and showed a handsome gain over last year, but the weather during April has been unfavorable over a large part of the country and April sales will not make as favorable a showing. The falling off in demand for finished goods from retailers has undoubtedly had as much to do with the dullness of the primary market as the decline in the cotton market.

"In contrast to a year ago, the start of this year's crop has been accompanied by an exceedingly bearish feeling, and this has deterred the majority of buyers from entering into extended commitments recently. However; crop weather is not always made to order and there will undoubtedly be many changes in sentiment before any rough guess can even be made on the coming crop.

"Production continues large, but it is at the expense of profits which have reached, if not passed, the vanishing point. One wonders how much longer things can go on this way without leading to enforced, even if unwilling, curtailment.

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HAMACO

HABERLAND
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ALLWOOD-PASSAIC N.J.

529



Veeder-ROOT

Counters

mean

PRODUCTION

- counted
- measured
- checked-up
- speeded-up
- reduced

in cost

- increased
- in profit

Let one of our
field engineers
consult with you

Veeder-ROOT

INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

Veeder-Root Counters can be applied to every machine and work-situation in a mill. Write for textile counter booklet, or ask for a trial installation.

(AMALIE PRODUCTS)

Scientific Achievements of the SONNEBORN Research Laboratories

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Sonolene CC

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Effective and distinctive penetrants,
wetting out and dyeing assistants - - -
all of them!

And the most widely used because of
their positive result-producing and
cost-reducing effects.

Each possesses the highest degree of
solubility, strictly neutral and uni-
formly superior.

Our technical laboratories and field
experts are at your disposal. Make
your problems known to us. It in-
volves no obligation on your part!

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

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Manufacturing Chemists for the
Textile Industry

Sales Offices and Warehouses in principal
Textile Centers

(AMALIE PRODUCTS)

PERSONAL NEWS

Victor M. Montgomery and H. Arthur Lignon, prominent mill executives of Spartanburg, S. C., have been elected members of the advisory board of the Pitcairn Aviation Company, operators of the Atlanta-New York air mail lines.

Elmer Cross, formerly of Philadelphia, has assumed his duties as superintendent of the new Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Pulaski, Va.

William J. Duggan has resigned his position with the Ashland Cotton Company, Jewett City, Tenn., to accept a similar position with the Gossett group of mills of South Carolina. He will have headquarters at Anderson.

H. P. Southerland, formerly with the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., has been appointed general foreman of the full-fashioned department of the Charlotte Knitting Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

A. L. Howland has been promoted from master mechanic to superintendent of the Jefferson Cotton Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

A. A. Oliver, of Gastonia, has become overseer carding at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.

H. A. Kennemore has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Easley Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

G. D. Smith, formerly of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has become overseer of cloth room at the Easley Mills No. 2, Liberty, S. C.

C. T. Gibson is now overseer of cloth room at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., where the No. 1 and No. 2 cloth rooms were recently combined.

Cornelius Clark, formerly of Middlesex Bleach & Dye Works, Somerville, Mass., now has a position with Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

C. M. Carr has resigned as sales manager of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C. He served as president of the company for about 7 years.

Jere P. Quin'an has been appointed sales manager of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C. He has been with the Durham sales offices in New York for some years and recently has been in charge of the New York offices.

J. P. Huskey, overseer of slashing, drawing-in and weaving at the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C., has also been given charge of the cloth room.

J. E. Shaw, formerly of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has become overseer of carding and spinning at the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

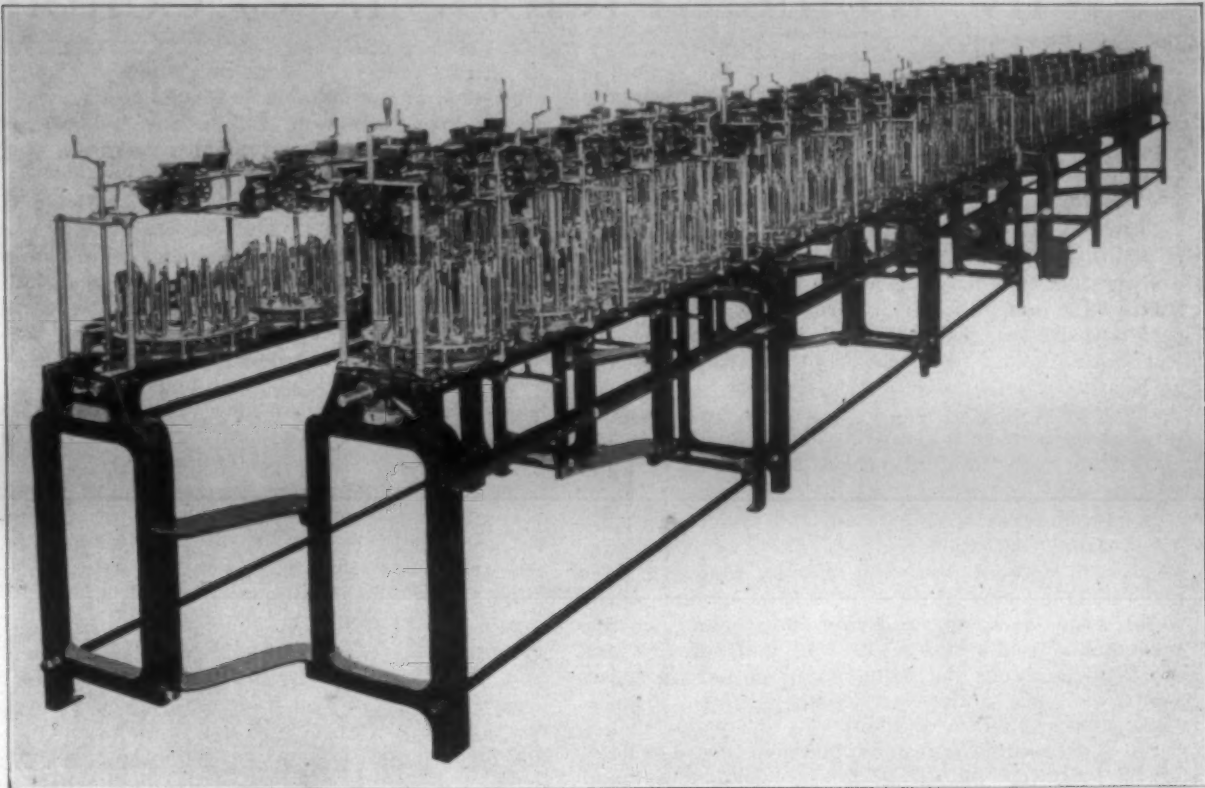
Robert H. Stewart, who has been assistant superintendent of the Devon Mills, New Bedford, Mass., is to have an executive position in the new tire fabric mill being built at Rockmart, Ga., by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

M. H. Jackson has resigned as overseer spinning at the Ozark Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Dunn Manufacturing Co., of Gastonia.

Price P. Huffsetler is now overseer of spinning at the Ozark Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. M. Wood, who recently resigned as overseer spinning at the Micolas Mills, Opp, Ala., to accept a position at Lanett, Ala., as noted, is second hand in No. 3 spinning there.

T. W. Asbelle, formerly assistant superintendent of the Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., has become superintendent of the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.



An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head-Group Drive Braiders

CONVENIENT

The Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders are built high enough so that the operator does not have to stoop when working on them and can consequently take care of more machines and do better work.

In addition to this, there is a large clear space below the bottom plate through which the threads from the under bobbin can be easily run into the machine.

Each Multiple Head Braider has only one set of change gears and these gears are located on the end of the machine and change the speed of the take-up for every head on the braider. This is a great convenience as it reduces the number of change gears required and saves a great deal of time when different kinds of braid have to be made.

Convenience is another commonsense feature that helps Rhode Island Multiple Head Braiders to reduce braiding costs.

PRODUCTS of Rhode Island Braiders

Tape
Binding
Flat Elastic
Braid
Rickrack Braid
Lingerie Braid
Candle Wicking
Rug Braids
Square Packing
Spindle Banding
Jacquard Lacing
Fish Lines
Clothes Lines
Shoe Laces
Wicking
Sash Cord
Round Packing
Hose Covering
Wire Covering
Round Elastic
Braids

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY

3908-18 Frankford Avenue

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RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865

Why Women Prefer Silk to Cotton

The following letter from Mrs. Anna W. McNeil, of the publicity department of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., gives some very interesting information as to the woman's viewpoint on cotton fabrics. It is well worth reading, and we pass it along with pleasure.—Editor.

"The article by C. Grant Isaacs in the April 18th issue of Southern Textile Bulletin, prompts me to venture a suggestion that may explain to the cotton manufacturers why women seemingly prefer silk to cotton lingerie and dresses. I do not recall having seen the subject treated before from this angle, and it may present an idea that the manufacturers can utilize.

"Thousands of women are in business, and including the time occupied in traveling back and forth, are away from home on an average of ten hours a day, myself included.

"A cotton frock is crisp, cool, and lovely, but after one wearing, its freshness is lost. It isn't good practice to press it without putting it through some sort of a general laundering process, and that means warm water, soap flakes, starch, drying and ironing. All this consumes a goodly amount of time and patience, and the facts apply to the doing up of cotton undergarments, too. Silk underwear doesn't require a third as much time and effort, although you will please understand that I am making an explanation only, and holding no brief for silk. It is quickly cleansed in tepid suds, needs no starch, and some women have devised methods of drying it so that it needs no ironing and wears longer without heat to weaken the fibers.

"A silk dress can be worn indefinitely without losing

its attractiveness. It does not show the soil of the office-day, and is suitable to wear direct from work to dinner in a restaurant, and to any ordinary evening affair. This does away with the necessity of first coming home to make a suitable change.

"Then there are hundreds of women living in furnished rooms, in 'Y's,' and elsewhere, who find that it is not convenient to do the laundry work required by the wearing of cotton, and who are not financially able to have it done outside. If you will read over 'Rooms To Let' in almost any newspaper, you will note that men roomers only are desired, and women are taboo because of this very laundry problem. Landladies frankly don't want them 'messing in the kitchen,' while 'men are no trouble.'

"If the manufacturers could devise high-grade cotton fabrics that would not crush, there would probably be a great demand for them. I don't believe that the average woman in business is unreasonable; or that she wears silk from any motive of extravagance. I think she is sensible and economical.

"When we recall the vogue for cotton in other days, we must make ourselves realize that most women were at home; that there were fewer diversions for their leisure hours; that where only one person in the family was a wage earner, people wore cotton, perforce; and that the average woman married with the knowledge that laundry work was part of her housewifely duties.

"If these opinions do not seem to be fair and true, why not on behalf of the cotton manufacturers, send a questionnaire to a given number of women, asking

(Continued on Page 28)

Cloth Can Be Baled ~



Because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow with Stanley "Eversafe" Ties and Strapping. Their Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges and Rust Resisting Sterilized Japan Finish cannot cut, scratch or cause infections.

With Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties

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The Stanley "Eversafe"
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The Story of the Third Sack

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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An Impossible Task

DEVELOPMENTS in recent weeks, especially the strikes, have kept the Southern textile industry in the spotlight of national publicity. Much of this publicity has, of course, been biased and unfavorable. Thousands of words of the veriest drivel have been written about hours, wages, working conditions. A great deal of it came from those whose knowledge of the situation is too scant to allow them to write anything intelligent. Some of it came from misinformed people who knew no better. Most of it came from those who welcome any opportunity to attack Southern mills and whose talent for malicious lying is their only asset. Sob-sisters have sobbed, feature writers have featured everything that could be twisted into creating a wrong impression, the radicals have blared themselves into a regular frenzy.

Newspaper clippings have been sent us from various parts of the country to show what horrible pictures of the Southern mills were being drawn. Friends have asked us to answer this attack and that. It would be an impossible task to try to reply to all these articles.

Southern mill men have been through this sort of thing before. In 1921, during the Charlotte-Concord strike, the same old things were printed that are being reprinted now. Mill owners have developed a habit of having little to say. They know from experience that after a time, the loudest mouth will shout itself into silence. The game of telling lies about the mills is an old one.

People who know the real conditions in Southern mills are not alarmed. They know that the labor disturbances have been grossly exaggerated. So much has been said and written about the strikes, so much newspaper hysteria has developed that the effect of the strikes has appeared all out of proportion to its real importance.

In reality, the strikes have affected only a very small proportion of mill employees. Certainly their number has not been large enough to justify the frequently heard assertion that the whole mill population is seething with unrest. The vast majority of mill employees are going about their tasks as usual. Even in Gaston county, where employees of 103 textile plants had an opportunity for a close-up view of union methods, the efforts of the radicals to spread their doctrines were feeble indeed. In spite of all the hurrah, we have not reached the breaking point in the employer-employee harmony that has so long been a tremendous asset in our section.

Some of the New England newspapers have been trying to create the impression that the whole Southern textile industry is shot through with unrest, that the "growing industrialism of the South has reached a point where labor troubles may be expected as a permanent factor in the situation." Just plain rubbish.

We have never claimed that conditions in the Southern mills are ideal. Nor have the mill owners made such claims. We have yet to see an industry that can boast of ideal conditions. We know of no other set of men who have made a more honest effort to help their employees than have the mill owners. If some of the busy bodies will take time to get at the real facts, to learn how mill employees, from Virginia to Texas, regard their work and their employers, they would quiet down quickly and permanently.

Of course there are sore spots in the industry and in any other half so large. Some mill owners have shown little consideration for their workers, have lost sight of the responsibility that all employers must assume if they have a proper perspective of their duties as employers. They are exceptions.

As we said in the beginning, it would be impossible to answer all the attacks that have recently been made against the mills. For instance, the Philadelphia Record prints a lurid account written around a 17-year-old boy who was a part of the strikers "exhibit" sent North to help raise funds for the Gaston strikers. The first paragraph speaks of "children working 61 hours for \$4 to \$14 a week, unable to go to school because their parents could not buy them clothes—living in insanitary shacks, on a scant supply of food." The boy in question was "doing the work of two or three men." Why quote more of such rot? Yet many readers of the paper naturally accepted the story as the truth.

The above is just one example that has come to our notice. There are others too numerous to mention.

The strikes are about over. The ranters will soon turn their attacks in another direction.

Comments From Experts

WE are printing in this issue a recent address at the Labor College, Philadelphia, by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics. His subject is "The Present Status of the Textile Industry."

Mr. Stewart says a good many things that are very true. Some of them hurt a bit, but are facts. Some of his other remarks, however, show that while he may know his labor statistics, he got out over his head when he considered some of the features of the textile industry.

He doesn't think, for instance, that cotton goods will ever be stylish again. He might inquire of Macey's, of New York. The latter concern, one of the most successful department store operators in America, certainly know styles. Only this week, their advertisements in New York papers appear under the heading, "Cottons Arrive." The whole trend of the advertisement is that cotton goods are stylish again. A store like Macey's doesn't spend its advertising money without knowing what style is. When they say cotton is stylish, write it down. It is stylish, Mr. Stewart to the contrary.

Mr. Stewart also pays his respects to the selling methods of the textile industry. Everyone knows sales methods need improving. Everyone who is familiar with the situation also knows that sales methods are nothing like as bad as Mr. Stewart says. The mills produce their goods at a "cost absolutely unknown to the manufactur-

ers," Mr. Stewart says again. Being an authority on labor statistics hasn't helped Mr. Stewart get a real insight into some other phases of industry.

There are a number of other points in Mr. Stewart's address that will be read with surprise. Like many other experts, government and otherwise, he jumps the fence at times.

Another speaker before the Labor College was Prof. Roswell W. Henninger of N. C. State College, who incidentally is not in the Textile School. Being a professor, Mr. Henninger naturally knows more about running the mills than the men who own them. He says that neither employers nor employees of the Southern mill are prepared to meet the labor question. Having been neither employer nor employee, Professor Henninger is doubtless an authority. He tops off his address by recommending that the United Textile Workers Union take charge of the Southern mill situation and straighten it out.

We can't think of any reason why anyone should listen seriously to Professor Henninger. As we have said a number of times in recent years, it looks like we have reached a point where college professors want to do everything except teach. We may be old-fashioned, but we always had an idea that teaching is what they are paid for.

Is This Smart?

SINCE the radical National union leaders have been in Gastonia, a great many people who have been violently opposed to them have insisted that they were "smart." We confess that we have been unable to see any great amount of headwork in their talk and actions. They may be cunning, shifty and well trained in stirring up trouble. At the same time, they make so many fool mistakes that it is hard to believe that they are smart.

For instance, Albert Weisbord, secretary of the National Workers Union, who is paying his second visit to Gastonia, insists on stressing social equality in his talks to the union. He urges that the Southern mill employees "recognize the negro as a brother in the fellowship of the union."

Weisbord may get away with that kind of talk among his radical followers in some sections. But when he comes South with it, it will wash him up quicker than anything else he can say.

If Weisbord has any brains at all, he must have left them in New York. He may crave to meet the negro on terms of perfect equality, but if he thinks he can force any such stuff on the mill employees, he will soon find out just where he stands.

Frank Discussion Needed

THE following letter comes from a very successful and prominent cotton manufacturer. He believes that the time has come for a frank discussion of the problems now faced by the cotton manufacturers of the South. He writes:

I have just read with interest the editorial in this week's Bulletin, headed "An Opportunity for the Conventions." I hope that you will continue to hammer on this subject because, like you, I believe that our various conventions fall far short of accomplishing the good which they might if they really gave serious consideration to many of the problems which the industry faces.

I don't know what plans the Program Committees have made for the Atlantic City meeting or for our North Carolina meeting in June, but to my mind a considerable part of the time could be

profitably devoted to discussing the relative wage for different occupations as paid by representative mills in the different states, also time should be devoted to discussion of the introduction of efficiency systems of various kinds such as have apparently been the cause of much of the unrest among textile workers during the past few months.

It may take a long time to get a thousand or more textile manufacturers to co-operate in such a way that the industry will not be ridiculed by not only nearly everyone outside its ranks but by many within as well. If the developments of the past six weeks don't result in developing a greater spirit of co-operation I don't know what will. A few such articles as the one to which I have referred certainly ought to help the cause along.

In our editorial last week we pointed out that the time has come for the cotton manufacturers to "speak up in the meeting." It is no use to keep pussy-footing around the very questions that are uppermost in their minds. The industry, as everyone in it admits, needs the real spirit of co-operation. Most of the conventions are good. But they could be made of so much more value if the mill men would really discuss the things they really need to discuss. It must come in the long run. Why not start now?

An Unfair Proposition

TALK of an investigation of the Southern textile industry by a Senate committee, begun several weeks ago, is being renewed this week.

Senator Wheeler, of the Manufacturing Committee, is insisting that the Senate investigate the mills of North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Southern Senators have very justly replied that if there is any investigation made of the industry it should include the mills in all cotton manufacturing States.

Investigations are never very popular except in some quarters where the desire to get an biased report on record. There will be much happiness among those who continually attack Southern mills if they can get an unfair report of mill conditions and then quote the government records as authority for any statements they care to make.

The Southern States, and doubtless the New England States, too, feel that they are perfectly competent to manage their own affairs. In addition, most government investigations never justify the cost that it takes to carry them out nor accomplish any real good.

If there is to be any investigation at all, it is only fair that it cover the entire industry, including the mills in New England. To single out three Southern States would be a manifest injustice.

There is no reason to pick on the Carolinas and Tennessee. Recent strikes in these States do not justify any such proposed investigation.

If the investigation is to come, it is nothing less than right that it should cover all cotton manufacturing States.

He's Upset

ONE of our subscribers who recently changed his address and has had some trouble getting his paper for a week or so, writes us as follows:

"I certainly miss getting my paper. I am so used to reading it that I am as badly upset when I miss it as I would be if I did not get my pay on pay day. There have been so many strikes lately I thought maybe your office force was taking a vacation."

He's not upset any more because we found where the trouble was. There is no strike in our office, we're too busy to find time to strike.

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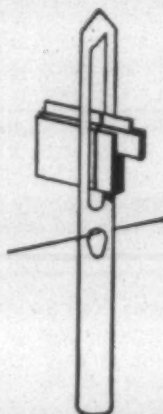
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Greenwood, S. C.—The new cloth room at the Green-
Cotton Mills will be 100x100 feet, 2 stories. Plans are
being prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville.

North Wilkesboro, N. C.—The Gordon Mills, which
were recently organized here, have taken over the
Yadkin Mills, at Roaring River. The mill has 4,200
spindles on medium count yarns. J. R. Hix, one of the
new owners, is treasurer of the Grier Cotton Mills, of
this place.

Statesville, N. C.—The new addition to the Statesville
Cotton Mills is to be 1 story and basement and will cost
about \$75,000. George C. Bell, of Charlotte, is the archi-
tect-engineer. The addition will be equipped with new
looms for producing velours, as recently noted.

Lexington, N. C.—The Grimes Fabric Company, a silk
weaving mill of 144 looms, has been purchased by the
James G. Johnson Company, 240 Madison avenue, New
York. The mill has been reorganized as the Johnson
Silk Mills, having secured a North Carolina charter.
The plant has been running half time for some weeks,
but the new owners plan immediate resumption of full
time work.

West Point, Ga.—Batson, Cook Company, of West
Point, was awarded contract for a five-story warehouse
to be built for the Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works. The
warehouse will be 60 by 125 feet in dimension.

A small addition will also be built to the boiler house.
Plans were drawn and the contract let from the office
of J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.

Fort Payne, Ala.—Following the report that a cotton
mill, name of which is withheld for the present, had
selected Fort Payne as a likely place for a site, the
business and professional men here have organized a
Chamber of Commerce to handle this matter and any
other industrial proposition that may come up. L. V.
Curtis was elected president and Leonard Crawford
secretary. About 100 members have been signed so far.

Durham, N. C.—The Louise Knitting Company, hosiery
manufacturers, has just completed a large addition to
its building and is adding to its equipment. Officials of
the company were reticent about their plans, but it was
learned that 25 extra special spiral machines have been
ordered and that some of them have been received.
This number of machines, however, will not begin to fill
the new space.

Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Com-
pany has received and is installing five new machines
in the new building of its full-fashioned department.
Four other machines were expected to be delivered in
April, but shipment was delayed 30 days. They are now
expected some time in this month. Beginning with
June the company is expecting delivery of six machines
a month until the full complement of 100 is delivered.
Complete installation will give the company more than
160 machines, making it one of the largest full-fash-
ioned plants in the country.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Durham, N. C.—The Emory & Seagroves Hosiery Mill has plans for an addition to its building, but officials decline to say just what would be added pending an adjustment of differences with city officials involving the zoning ordinance.

Murphy, N. C. — One hundred and twenty automatic seamless machines for the production of women's rayon hosiery will be installed in the Nu Fashion Hosiery Mills. This company was recently organized by G. T. Whitlock of Hendersonville, N. C., and associates.

Great Falls, S. C.—The addition which is to be erected at Mill No. 3, the silk mills of the Republic Cotton Mills will cost approximately \$600,000 and will give work to 125 more operatives. It is estimated that 250 or more residents will make their home at Great Falls when this addition is completed.

Newton, N. C.—The Warlick Manufacturing Company, Inc., Newton, has opened New York offices at 40 Worth street, with C. E. Fessenden in charge. Mr. Fessenden has been, for the past three years with The Farish Co., and previously represented E. & G. Hindle, Ltd., large English manufacturers of broadcloths.

The Warlick Manufacturing Company caters to the converting trade, specializing in rayon and in celanese novelty dress goods, including lining fabrics and goods suitable for the underwear trade. The account is factored by the Millwood Corp., Mr. Fessenden states.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Leak Manufacturing Company was sold by order of the stockholders, the highest bid being made by W. B. Cole for \$400,000 for the physical property. This bid is subject to confirmation by May 6th.

Several weeks ago the stockholders there are about 269 owning 5,900 shares) met and passed a resolution empowering the directors to sell the mill. April 30 was set as the date, and due advertisement made in the daily press.

The committee appointed by the directors to handle the sale, met here to receive bids. The bidding started at \$250,000 by W. B. Cole. James A. Leak of Wadesboro raised this to \$300,000. George P. Entwistle was next bidder with \$325,000, to be followed right back by Mr. Leak with \$350,000. Mr. Cole put the clincher by offering \$400,000, and this proved the last and highest bid. It is for the physical property and is subject to confirmation by May 6.

This \$400,000 bid does not include the material in process, the cotton on hand, the finished goods and accounts receivable, but the bidder is bound to by these, which may approximate between \$100,000 and \$150,000 additional.

The total indebtedness of the Leak Manufacturing Company is commonly understood to be around \$600,000. The mill has been running continuously, and is running full time now. It was built at the peak of high prices shortly after the world war, and was undercapitalized. These two very material factors combined with general textile depressions, caused the mill to be operated at a loss, and to labor under such a handicap as to finally necessitate the stockholders to offer it for sale.

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P. O. Box 783 Greenville, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Rock Hill, S. C.—Election of officers and other business took place at the annual meeting of stockholders of Red River Cotton Mill.

Officers re-elected were: York Wilson, president and treasurer; Daniel Heyward, vice-president, and C. P. Simpson, secretary. The board of directors was appointed as follows: Alexander Long, Sr., chairman; Daniel Heyward, Sam Johnson, Jr., E. L. Barnes, J. E. Marshall, R. M. London and York Wilson.

It was stated at the meeting that the mill is now in operation day and night and that enough orders are on hand to keep it running until the middle of September.

Why Women Prefer Silk

(Continued from Page 22)

what their objections are to the wearing of cotton, and what, if anything, they can recommend to increase the use of cotton materials. Facts are wanted rather than names, as most women feel that in signing their name they are getting into something, and that they will be bombarded with unwelcome printed matter for months to come, with the uncanny way that names have of making this very thing possible.

"The majority of women in business do not know that the cotton manufacturers have any problem on their hands. They do not come in touch with it. Women are loyal too, and co-operative in every good cause. If the women of the country could be appealed to as one vast group, and made to realize that the addition of two or three cotton frocks to each wardrobe would build up a fine American industry, and bring prosperity to thousands of textile workers, there can be no doubt as to the action they would take."

Plans for American Association Convention

Some of the most vital issues on the subject of distribution of manufactured textile products will be discussed at the Thirty-third Annual Convention and the Third Joint Convention of the American Cotton Manu-

facturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which meets at the Hotel Traymore, in Atlantic City, on May 24th and 25th.

The cotton mill people generally are looking forward to the annual address of H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, as well as president of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, of Danville, Va., as one of the most important addresses that will be made at the convention, because Mr. Fitzgerald has a very broad business experience and is a close student of industrial conditions.

While Mr. Fitzgerald has not indicated the general theme of his address, it is generally considered that any topic that he will discuss will be treated from the standpoint of an industrial statesman.

The cotton manufacturers also are looking forward with a great deal of anticipation to the address which will be made by Hon. J. E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the Thirty-third annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, which will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., at the Hotel Traymore, on Friday morning May 24th.

A. W. Palmer, in charge division cotton marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is perhaps the best informed man in government service on the problems of merchandising cotton and cotton products. His very intimate relationship with the American Association and with the Cotton-Textile Institute has given to him an intimate knowledge not only of the relationships existing between government and the industry, but of the practical problems of the industry as well.

The afternoon joint session will be presided over by H. R. Fitzgerald, at which time speakers of national note will deliver addresses, among whom are Col. Nelson B. Gaskill, attorney and former member of the Federal Trade Commission, U. S. Government, Warren S. Thompson, director of Scripps Foundation, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Dr. Pulius Klein, assistant secretary, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The joint banquet will be held Friday evening, May 24th, at 7 o'clock, in the American dining room of the Traymore Hotel. Lincoln Baylies will preside at this meeting and introduce the guests of honor, following which there will be two short address. One by Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., the other by William R. Bassett of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co.

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"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

Saturday morning, May 25th, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will hold its executive meeting, at which Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, will deliver an address. This will be followed by reports of the various committees and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Delustered Rayon

Because of the confusion that has developed throughout the textile and garment industries in recent months as to the character of various subdued luster yarns, and the performance of those yarns after manufacture, the Viscose Company, manufacturers of Crown brand yarns, has issued a statement in an effort to clarify the situation. This statement draws a clear distinction between delustered yarns, and those in which the subdued luster is inherent and permanent as a result of processes of manufacture.

The Viscose Company's statement points out that there are being marketed today large quantities of rayon yarns of subdued luster, some of which are designated by brand names, and others as delustered rayon. The subdued luster of these yarns is inherent and permanent, having never possessed a bright luster, but are produced to the desired degree of luster in the original manufacturing of the product.

"The Dulesco and Dulenza rayon yarns produced by the Viscose Company are of standard quality in subdued luster rayon yarns, in which the subdued luster is permanent and inherent," says the statement of the

Viscose Company. "It is not necessary to deluster these yarns after they are manufactured or knitted into cloth. The subdued luster is permanent in the merchandise in which it enters for the entire life of the garment or fabric.

"On the other hand, there are being marketed today delustered yarns and fabrics which were originally of bright luster, but this original bright luster has been dulled by barium or other treatments, which give only temporarily dull or subdued luster to the rayon yarn or the fabric. The original bright luster of such yarns or fabrics returns to the fabrics or garments after washing. There is also residue from the barium or other treatments left in the fabric, which gives artificial weight to it.

"It is vital, if the products of the manufacturer using subdued luster yarns are to meet with immediate and continuing satisfactory acceptance, that the textile trade and retail buyers should discriminate definitely between delustered rayon of permanent subdued luster, and delustered rayon of temporary subdued luster."

Crosby & Thomas Have Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Account

The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company announced that Crosby & Thomas, with offices in the Johnston building, Charlotte, N. C., have been appointed their sales agents in the Carolinas effective May 1st. W. C. Henderson, who has served this territory so effectively, has been called to the headquarters office at Chattanooga where he will be connected with the sales organization. The Greensboro, N. C., office has been closed.

STRIPPER X

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ORTHOCEN is used on all grades of fabrics for economy.

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DYESTUFFS
of
QUALITY

P. S.—Ask your neighboring mill what
they think of ORTHOCEN

CHEMICALS
of
ORIGINALITY

Keeping the Plant Clean

(Continued from Page 16)

may be classed as dirt and dust is salvaged. Cloths are laundered; oil is reclaimed from waste; scraps of metal, paper or wood are sent to a cupola, furnace, or converter, and are salvaged. Foundry dust and dust from abrasive wheels are reclaimed and use over again. Various filters and screens are employed to strain out material and keep it from getting to the outer air where it is more difficult to dispose of, and where its presence may do harm in the surrounding locality.

For cleaning sidewalks, roadways, the larger passageways in the factory and aisles between the machines, the cleaning staff employ rotating brushes driven by tractors, miniature street cleaning devices, forms of

In some plants not only waste material but much that vacuum cleaners, sprinklers and the like. With this equipment they are able to control and divert the dust and collect rubbish in such a way that it is readily removable by the cleaners, who follow the line with street-cleaning cars, cans and tractor trains of dump wagons.

In Textile Mills

The economies and efficiencies resulting from efficient plant housekeeping in the large automobile plants can be profitably duplicated in all branches of industry, especially in the textile trades.

In the spinning department of any textile plant there are numerous opportunities to effect such economies. Worn spindle steps, the use of too fluid a spindle oil, or filling the wells too full, will cause oil stains on the floor, and frequently on the goods. This causes untold damage to the merchandise to say nothing of causing a slovenly appearance in the plant. There is

also an added danger of employees slipping on the oily floors.

To correct this condition, the first step is to select the proper lubricant. The next thing is to remove the oil from the floors. This can be done by employing a cleaner which will effectively clean the floors, but will not injure the machines or endanger the health of the operators.

In many departments of a textile plant wipers are used to clean machine parts. Frequently, these wipers are used once and then discarded. Care must be exercised not to deposit them into a dry waste receptacle as this incurs a fire hazard. The container should be filled with a dilute water solution of a suitable cleaner. In this way the fire hazard will be eliminated.

* These wipers can be removed at intervals and sent to the salvage department, where they can be laundered at a surprisingly low cost and used over and over again. The larger plants are using the commercial type of a laundry wheel and extractor, whereas the smaller plants can use profitably the household-type washing machine. The expense of salvaging these wipers will be negligible compared to the great reduction in cost of wipers and elimination of waste.

Machine parts such as spindles, twister rings, travelers, bearings, etc., now can be cleaned quickly, efficiently and economically. Instead of using the dangerous, inflammable and explosive solvents heretofore employed, the parts are cleaned by the use of an economic, efficient, water-soluble cleaning compound. A very economical installation consists of two metal tanks equipped with water and live steam connections. The cleaner is dissolved in the water and brought to a boil. The parts are suspended in a wire basket or cage and lowered into the cleaning tank, where they are kept at a gentle boil for a few minutes. When all the grease and oil has been removed, they are removed from the cleaning tank and rinsed in a tank of hot water. Then they are dumped onto the clean floor where the heat of the parts is sufficient to dry them rapidly.

The choice of cleaners is, however, very important. The proper cleaner will deposit on the metal a hardly noticeable protective film. This acts as a rust preventive.

The use of compressed air and vacuum systems is constantly increasing in textile plant housekeeping. As everyone knows, the napper room of a blanket mill is about the dustiest, lintiest place imaginable. A half-hour in any napper room will make one look like a flour mill worker.

Recently, we were invited to go through the napping room of a large cotton blanket mill. We accepted with much reluctance, inasmuch as on that day we were wearing blue serge suits and black derby hats. But we were agreeably surprised. As we entered the room we did not encounter the usual lint storm, yet as far as our eyes could see, there were hundreds of nappers in operation. Humidifiers supplied the atmosphere with the proper moisture content. A vacuum system on each napper drew off the lint as fast as it formed, and collected it in a dust chamber. We spent nearly two hours in this room, and came out as clear and free from lint as we entered.

We were informed that this nap and lint was in much demand, as it was practically pure cellulose and was used to make rayon, lacquer, etc. The sale of the lint more than pays for the maintenance of the humidifier system, to say nothing of the increased efficiency and improved health conditions for the operators.

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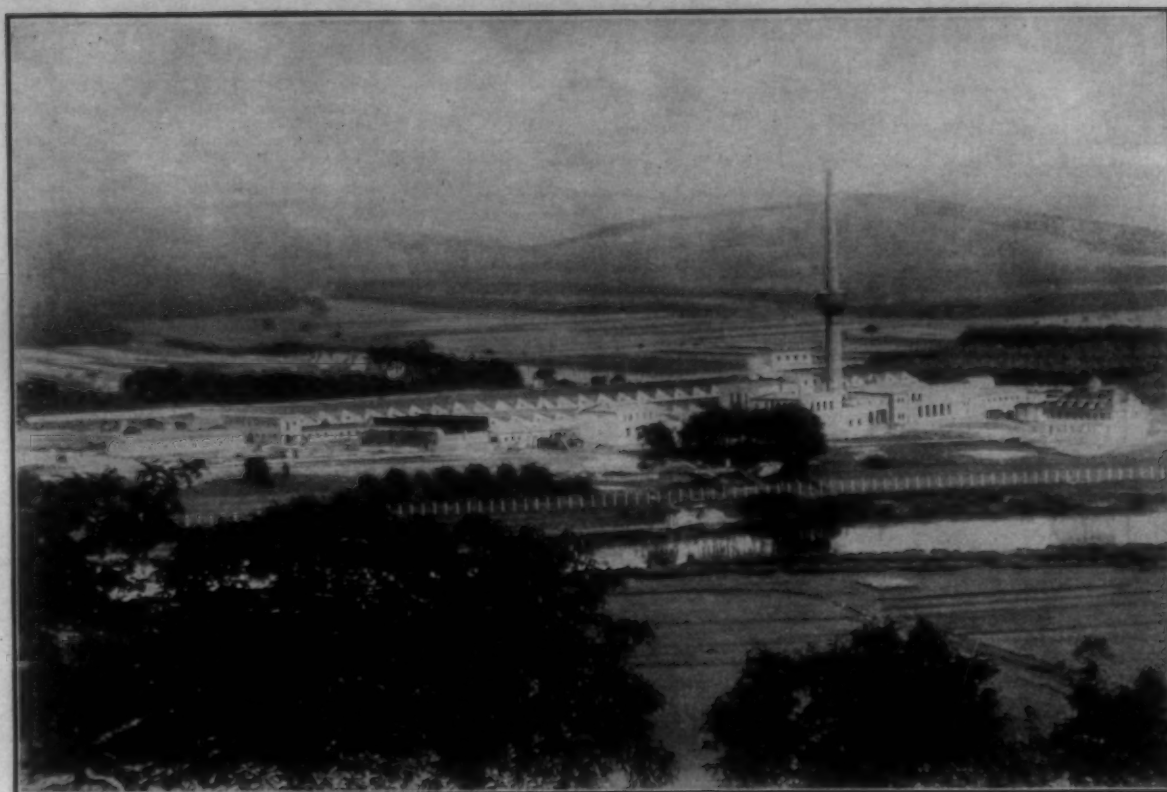
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A "slow-pay" customer sent the following note to his grocer:

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The grocer, however, was not doing any business on such risky terms, so he wrote back: "Send check; if good, will send 6 dozen eggs."—Progressive Grocer.

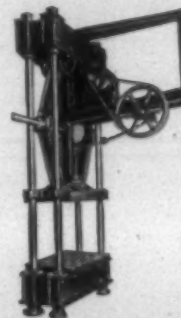
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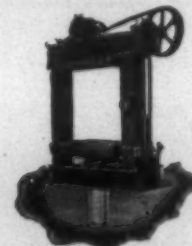
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Cotton spinners are fully alive today to the benefits that arise from economical operation. You, therefore, cannot afford to overlook the pecuniary advantages to be derived from the careful distribution and disposal of your waste.

In the various processes of preparing and spinning cotton there is an unavoidable discharge of fibrous material, which, if properly treated, can be turned to profitable account.

Roving and Clearer Waste has always been the most difficult for the spinner to deal with, and our machines have been designed to give the best reclamation value for waste of this character.

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Our New Model Roving Waste Openers do not affect the evenness of the cotton nor weaken the yarn. The material is treated gently, without injury to the staple, and the waste so thoroughly opened that when mixed with the raw cotton no trace is discernible in subsequent processes.

These machines are strongly built to give long wear, and all operating parts are protected by suitable guards.

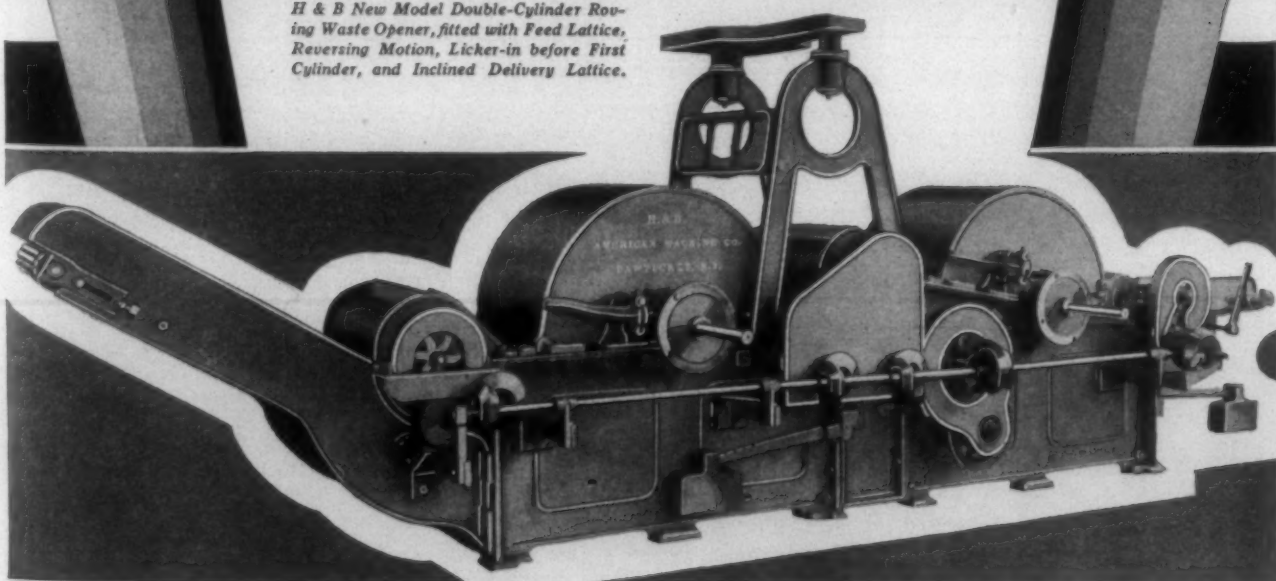
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H & B New Model Double-Cylinder Roving Waste Opener, fitted with Feed Lattice, Reversing Motion, Licker-in before First Cylinder, and Inclined Delivery Lattice.



Theoretical Twist vs. Actual Twist

(Continued from Page 11)

Spindle speed, 3600 r.p.m.
Front roll, 1 in. diameter at 196 r.p.m.
Full bobbin diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Bare bobbin barrel, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Length of traverse, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

To facilitate the unwinding of the yarn and prevent sloughing off at the loom approximately four times as much yarn should be wound on the upstroke of the ring rail as on the downstroke. For example we shall assume 72 in. and 18 in. respectively.

With the above information the speed of the rail on the upstroke then equals

$$\text{Upstroke} = \frac{1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 196 \times 1'' \times 3.14}{72'' \text{ of yarn}} = 45'' \text{ per minute}$$

$$\text{Downstroke} = \frac{1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 196 \times 1'' \times 3.14}{18'' \text{ of yarn}} = 60'' \text{ per minute}$$

The traveler speed at four different points of the traverse, neglecting the contraction, may now be calculated by the following formulas

$$\text{Spindle speed} \frac{\text{F. roll speed} \times 3.14 + \text{rail speed}}{\text{Bobbin Diam. at any point} \times 3.14} = \text{R.P.M. of traveler}$$

(Use + for upstroke)
(Use - for downstroke)

Just before the ring rail reaches the bottom of traverse the traveler speed equals—

$$\frac{196 \times 3.14 - 60''}{3600} = 3482 \text{ R.P.M.}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3.14$$

Rail just leaving bottom of traverse

$$\frac{196 \times 3.14 + 45''}{3600} = 3466 \text{ R.P.M.}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3.14$$

Rail just leaving top of traverse

$$\frac{196 \times 3.14 - 60''}{3600} = 3246 \text{ R. P. M.}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3.14$$

Rail just before reaching top of traverse

$$\frac{196 \times 3.14 + 45''}{3600} = 3198 \text{ R.P.M.}$$

$$1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3.14$$

$$\text{Twist per inch from spindle speed equals}$$

$$\frac{3600}{196 \times 3.14} = 5.85$$

Twist per inch from lowest traveler speed equals

$$\frac{3198}{196 \times 3.14} = 5.18 \quad 5.85$$

.67 difference

The theoretical twist therefore is

$$\frac{.67 \times 100}{5.18} = 12.9\% \text{ more than actual.}$$

On some spinning frames the rail goes up fast and comes down slow which is the reverse of the example



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just illustrated. In that case the highest traveler speed
 $196 \times 3.14 - 15''$
 would be 3600 ————— = 3473 R.P.M. and the low-
 $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3.14$
 $196 \times 3.14 + 60''$
 est would be 3600 ————— = 3170 R.P.M.
 $\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3.14$

Lowest twist per inch then becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 3170 \quad 5.85 \\ \hline 196 \times 3.14 \quad \hline \end{array} = 5.15 \quad 5.15$$

.70 difference

and the theoretical twist = $\frac{.70 \times 100}{5.15} = 13.6\%$ more than

the actual. The twist multiplier based on 5.15 turns equals 2.61 instead of 3.00. It is no wonder that with such low twist multiplier in part of the yarn the thick places receive very little twist and are the cause of weak spots in the yarn.

New Draper Warehouse at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 14)

"Spartanburg will fill orders from the Carolinas more quickly than is now possible.

"Atlanta, with a smaller field, can do better than ever before.

"The two plants, with more than double the storage capacity of the present depot at Atlanta, will aid each other in emergencies in a way to improve greatly on our present service to Southern mills."

The Cotton Situation

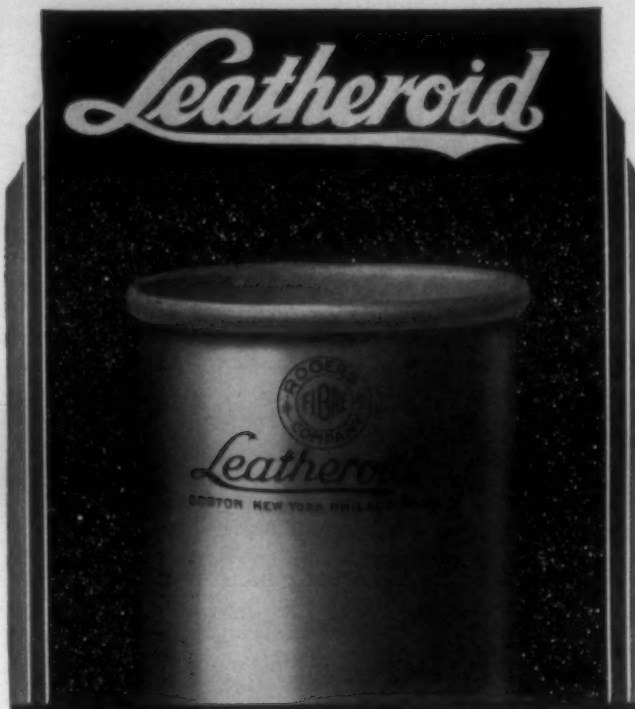
"One of the standard aphorisms of the cotton trade is expressed in the following formula: 'Cotton can promise more and do less and promise less and do more than any other crop.' Judging from the extreme bearish utterances coming from the South, and the predictions for a yield running as high as 18,000,000 bales, there has been a disposition to overlook the principle contained in the axiom above quoted, says C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow.

"When one considers that we have barely entered the first week of May and that not more than fifty per cent of the area expected to be devoted to cotton has been planted, it is a justifiable conclusion that these spring estimates of production emanate more from a bearish psychology than from any ascertainable knowledge. Moreover, such intemperate predictions give a fairly accurate picture of the technical position.

"We are in full agreement with record acreage ideas. In taking this view, we admit the possibility of a large yield with prices that might be unsatisfactory and hurtful to the cotton grower. In all probability if an attractive average price is afforded for cotton this season, it will result more from the intervention of a kindly Providence than from good judgment on the part of the producer.

"However, acreage is not the sole price determinant, nor is it the sale factor governing the yield. Acreage estimates thus far range from one to five per cent increase over last season. Our information leads us to believe that the maximum figure is nearest the mark.

"A brief resume of weather conditions to date and their effect on production might be set forth as follows: Early March weather was unfavorable. This handicap



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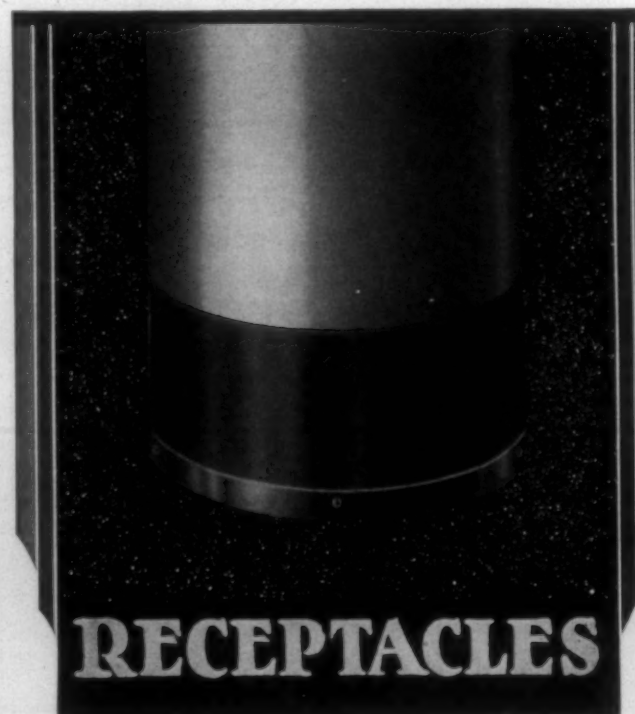
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was overcome by propitious conditions that existed practically throughout April. As a result of good moisture conditions and temperatures somewhat above the average, the cotton thus far planted generally has germinated satisfactorily. In the last few days, however, heavy rains, low temperatures, with damaging wind and sand storms in the Western belt undoubtedly have modified the previous promise and necessitated considerable replanting. This, of course, can be accomplished without detriment to the ultimate result, but it nevertheless imposes a handicap that was not expected a short time ago.

"In considering the crop outlook and the probable tendency of prices, we regard it as essential to start with the major premise that a production of approximately 15,250,000 bales is needed. This is a large crop and one that will call for average yield per acre. We believe it to be a piece of hazardous fatuity to take a positive stand at this stage of the season that the yield per acre will be either above or below the average. For the next four months it will be impossible for even the most experienced judge of cotton growing conditions to determine whether the new crop will be under fourteen million bales or above eighteen million.

"In this connection we once more respectfully call attention to the weevil. While we do not believe that the sporadic reports from the Bureau of Entomology will throw any light on this vexed question, inasmuch as they deal only with emergence under Spanish moss conditions, we are thoroughly convinced of two things: One, that boll weevils went into winter quarters in unprecedented numbers and over newly extended areas, and second, that survival will prove to be exceptionally large on account of the mild winter. The amount of

damage will be dependent largely on the weather in June and July. If this is abnormally dry and hot the injury will be minimum. If these two months provide a normal or an abnormal amount of moisture, we believe the effect on the crop will prove to be devastating.

"Confronted by this state of affairs, we can see nothing more absurd than to base market operations on the positive conclusion that the next crop will be a bumper or a disaster. For some months to come we are faced by a weather market and operations should be guided accordingly."

Test Airplant Fabrics for Fruit Packing Use

Washington, D. C.—Increased use of cotton fabrics in citrus fruit industry of Florida and Texas is a subject which has recently engaged the attention of the New Uses Section of the Commerce Department's Textile Division.

In a report which has just been issued it is pointed out that a large amount of cotton duck is at present used in handling the citrus fruits of California and from the standpoint of wear this fabric has been very satisfactory. However, duck is very heavy and for this reason its use has been limited both in Florida and Texas. As a result of its investigation, the Textile Division invites consideration to the possibility of using one of the new airplane fabrics of strong, light closely woven cotton in place of duck.

The Cotton-Textile Institute is collaborating with the New Uses Section in an effort to bring the manufacturer of such fabrics in closer touch with the situation, so that practical results may be obtained.

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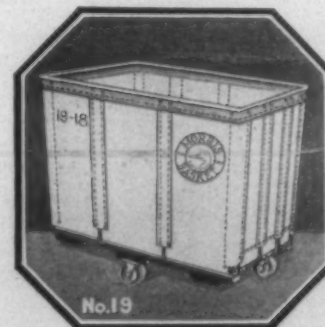
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Those wise buyers who bought Morris Baskets 10, 15 and 20 years ago are still using them and have long since written off their cost. You can cut in on these savings—and cut down your replacements by using these well constructed baskets that stand the gaff.

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No. 19 Basket-Truck

Tilt type conveyor, sturdy but light in weight, recommended for mill use.

Present Status of the Textile Industry —

(Continued from Page 10)

great age-long traditions of those countries and is producing cotton cloths such as have never been surpassed. The erection of a tariff wall seems likely to produce the result that within another ten years Japan, China and India will produce all the cotton yarns and coarse cotton cloths for the hundreds of millions of souls in China, India, Dutch East Indies, Japan and the surrounding islands, as well as a large part of the requirements of the Philippine Islands.

In other words let us say bluntly and plainly, even though some people will not like it, that the great World War, which was inaugurated for the purpose of commercial expansion for two of the principal contending parties and which we went into because we thought it was a war to end war, really will eventually result in the end of commercial expansion.

The untold millions of the Orient, which was our chief source of exports of cotton stuffs, have determined way down in their hearts to develop methods by which they are self-sufficient, and to render future imports unnecessary.

Latin American countries are following the same lead, though not with the same enthusiasm. Peruvian mills are increasing their output along several lines. Fairly good qualities of khakis, drills and percales made in these mills are placed in retail stores at prices 20 per cent below those of imported articles. Colombia, which was our largest customer in South America, now supplies 60 per cent of the total consumption of the country from home plants. Venezuela has erected six cotton mills. Even Guatemala has constructed a mill of 5,000 spindles and 150 looms to produce shirtings, sheetings, and other coarse cloths for domestic use. Mexico had 802,000 spindles in 1924 and 28,400 looms, and it is believed that that country will soon be independent of outside sources of supply.

One astonishing fact, however, remains. With all of our over-production our own imports of cotton manufactures remain more than 50 per cent of our exports. In other words in 1927 we imported \$66,197,000 worth of cotton manufactures, while we exported \$133,310,000 worth.

Think how nice that \$66,197,000 worth of imports would have sounded to the mills, especially the mills of the North which have run from 40 to 60 per cent of capacity for the past five years, and how much better it would have been to improve the quality of their goods so as to have excluded these imports than to have kept on making unsalable goods on two-thirds time.

Perhaps the real answer to this heavy importation in the face of home over-production is the question of quality. During the war and for several years afterwards our home manufacture of cotton goods was of a character that would not hold its own weight. Our very best brands of threads, which had built up a reputation on trade marks a generation old, would scarcely hold the weight of a needle. As prices went up and quality went down people became disgusted and refused to buy the trash that was thrown on the market. A few of the mills have changed their tactics in this regard.

Another element in this over-production lies in the fact that about the only real intelligence that has been applied to the industry had to do with the machinery in the industry. Machines have been developed and perfected to a point way beyond the requirements. Perhaps in no other industry in the world has so much abili-

A GOOD STEER

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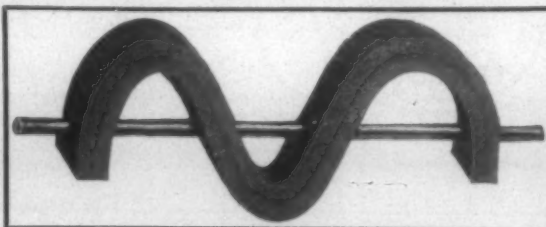
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of Leather Belting and Textile Leathers*

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ty been applied to the development of machinery. Not has been developed far beyond the needs. In 1913 we had warpers that could warp 350 yards per minute. In only has the automatic character of machines been carried to the utmost limit but the productive capacity 1929 we have warpers that can warp 750 yards per minute. In 1913 we had looms that could produce 120 picks per minute. Now we have looms that can produce 220 picks per minute. These two pieces of complementary machinery to the manufacture of cloth have been doubled in their capacity to produce, the loom being the principal item in fast production. While it is true that we have a great many mills both North and South which are 25 and 30 years behind this stage of perfection, yet this possibility exists and is actually in operation in the more up-to-date mills. And this super-machinery results in the annual obsolescence of more and more plants, and results in the tendency to more and more mass production by the very reason of the expense of this super-machinery.

Automatic features are likewise being added to this super-machinery, so that now instead of a weaver operating 30 or 36 looms as was true only a few years ago plants are built now in banks of 90, 100, 110, and I have been informed of one mill where a weaver is expected to look after 118 looms.

A word about mass production. It has its place in industries in which the product is more or less standardized with a market more or less stabilized. In the textiles, however, there is no fixity, and the mass production plant is not only unwieldy but absolutely worthless when it comes to a radical change in demand which must be met quickly if it is to be met at all. The

full fashioned hose rendered obsolete the seamless hose factories almost overnight, and the man engaged in mass production of seamless hose found not only that his machinery had to be changed but that his whole scheme of manufacture was out of date. Mass production is practical only when you have a mass sale of product. As an instance of what happened in the glass industry, the Owens 16-arm bottle manufacturing machine cannot be used in the manufacture of small orders. It costs more to start the machine than the whole order is worth. Along certain lines even hand blowing holds its own against all types of bottle blowing machinery, as it is cheaper to fill a small order for glass stoppered perfume bottles by hand than it is to put them on any kind of machine.

Another situation in the textile industry which simply dazes intelligent men is the method of selling. It has been dragged down through the generations, in fact was imported with the industry by the colonies, and that is the agent or commission system. Goods are manufactured and turned over to a commission man for sale, and he gets a commission on that sale whether he sells it at a price below cost of production or not. Very few manufacturers know what their cost of production is, and the commission man does not care. He gets his money from the sale. In other words his object is sales, not profits to the manufacturer, and when he sells below the cost of manufacture of course the difference between the cost of manufacture and the price secured flows from the capital invested in the factory into the pockets of the commission man. Thus we find scores of mills throughout the South, and probably just as true in the North, owned by the commission men.



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WOOL FILLING
WOOL WARP
RAYON

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Types

They place their orders for certain products. The mill produces these products at a cost absolutely unknown to the manufacturer and they are turned over to the commission man who sells them at a price which is not particularly important to him, since all he is working for is his commission,—and some of the capital of the plant passes into his bank account.

Price changes since 1920 have been absolutely regardless of changes in cost of production. Cotton yarns, carded, 40/1s, in 1920 sold for \$1.71 per pound. In 1928 it sold for \$0.499. Print cloths, 38½ inches, 64x60, per yard, sold in 1920 for \$0.181 and in 1928 for \$0.077. Percale, 38½ inches, 64x60, gray, per yard sold in 1920 for \$0.198 and in 1928 for \$0.136. Drillings, brown, 29 inches, per yard sold in 1920 for \$0.291 and in 1928 for \$0.126. Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard sold in 1920 for \$0.218 and in 1928 for \$0.122. Muslin bleached, 4/4, per yard sold for \$0.344 in 1920 and \$0.166 in 1928. Sheeting, bleached, 10/4 sold for \$0.726 per yard in 1920 and \$0.410 in 1928. Ticking, 32 inches, sold for \$0.836 per yard in 1920 and \$0.233 in 1928.

I hesitate to discuss this sales machinery before an audience whose Puritanic ancestors believed that in Godliness there was great gain, and that the test of the Godliness was the amount of the gain.

With this admitted all around over-production the textile industry must realize that it is rapidly facing the same changes in methods that other industries are facing. The cement industry is throwing away the cotton bag for the paper bag, just as the milk industry is throwing away the glass bottle for the paper bottle. Automobile tire manufacturers are not going to use cotton very long when jute and flax prove themselves to

be better and cheaper. This means that linen will soon be made cheaper than cotton; and your tablecloth, your bedspread, much of your drapery, your automobile tire business, is gone.

How is it affecting labor? In 1913 the female weavers in Massachusetts were getting \$0.166 an hour, in New Hampshire \$0.18 in Rhode Island \$0.173 per hour, in Alabama \$0.128 per hour. Wages went up until the peak was reached in 1920, when Massachusetts paid female weavers \$0.548 an hour, New Hampshire \$0.575, Rhode Island \$0.538, Alabama \$0.378. The percentage of change from 1913 to 1920 was for Massachusetts 230 per cent increase. In North Carolina the percentage of change was 287 per cent increase, in South Carolina 263 per cent increase, in Alabama 195 per cent increase. Since 1920, however, the wages have been going steadily down. They were 26 per cent less in Massachusetts than they were in 1920; they were 32 per cent less in Georgia and 41 per cent less in South Carolina, and 36 per cent less in North Carolina.

Between 1913 and 1920 the hours of labor decreased in every State, decreasing as much in Alabama as they did in Massachusetts—41 per cent. But from 1920 to 1928 full time hours of labor per week have increased in all States except Alabama where there was a decrease and in Massachusetts where there was no change. The greatest increase was in New Hampshire where it amounted to 12 per cent.

The volume of employment has increased in the Southern States by 5.7 per cent over 1926. The total payroll has increased 10.3 per cent in that period, whereas in all States the volume of employment has decreased

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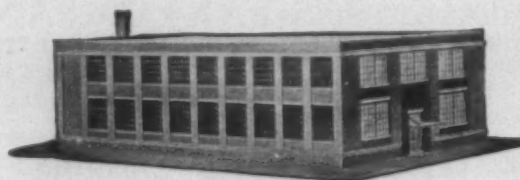
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practically 2 per cent, while the payroll remained stationary.

One statistical fact that perhaps needs some explanation is that in 34 fine goods establishments employment increased 3.7 per cent since 1924, while in 31 coarse goods establishments employment decreased 19.1 per cent during that period. The explanation for this is probably that the over-production in heavy goods has been doubtless greater during the five years named than in the fine goods. The utter lack of organization and sense is further emphasized by the fact that notwithstanding this universal agreement among Southern manufacturers on the question of over-production the number of spindles in seven Southern States during the year 1928 increased 12,580, while 6,728 knitting machines were installed in eight Southern States during the past year.

In short, the situation in the textile industry is just as bad or worse than it is in the bituminous coal industry, and the problem is in the hands of men no more competent to solve it. In the South the textile mills are hopelessly entangled with the commission men, whose only interest is in sales and not in profits. In the North a percentage of the mills are held in trust by banks under the terms of trusteeships outlined by the grandfathers of the present alleged managers or owners, who find themselves as helpless in the hands of their trustees as the Southern mill is in the hands of the commission men, with the result that they prefer to play golf, where they have some little freedom of action, than to waste their time in their offices where they have none.

As indicated throughout this address practically all of my statements are taken from the printed comments on the subject of "What is the matter with the textile industry" made by officials of Southern mills. They may not apply to the industry as a whole nor as a whole even in the Southern district. When I come to analyze the dividends paid by some Northern mills, some operating on fine goods and some on coarse goods, it becomes apparent that either they are not passing their earnings on to commission men or that they are much more intelligently operated. Besides, it is not an unknown practice to maintain a dividend payment from surplus or even from capital to prevent a slump in stocks.

Storm Hurts South Carolina Cotton

Columbia, S. C.—Wind and sand storms that swept over South Carolina Thursday killed fully 50 per cent of the young cotton plants up in the lower half of the State, according to reports reaching the State Warehouse Department. Clemson College reports that from 50 to 75 per cent of the young cotton was killed in some of the counties which usually produce heavy crops.

Demand for new cotton seed was heavy the following day, the orders running up to eight carloads in a short time.

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Preserving Wood Structures

The Grasselli Chemical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently issued an illustrated booklet, "Looking Ahead Twenty Years in Wood Utility" which stresses the advantages of standard methods of wood preservation for new uses of treated wood. Information is given on wood preservation in the United States, on standard specifications, and practical data on costs, inspection, and utilization of zinc chloride treated lumber. It is explained that zinc chloride treatment, by preventing rot and insect attack, reduces maintenance costs of wood structures, and has additional advantages of long-time proven-service records, wide availability, low cost, and giving a clean, paintable, fire retardant, odorless product very similar in appearance to untreated lumber. The booklet should be of special interest to textile and paper mill owners and operators, to architects, engineers and builders specializing in mill construction, and to highway engineers, mine operators and others interested in wood preservation.

Alabama Power Extends Lines

Birmingham, Ala.—Extension of electric power lines into 45 communities is announced by T. W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company. This is the largest single authorization for rural service yet made by the company.

Of interest to a large number of farmers in these counties, is the statement that existing cotton gins in 11 localities will be electrified and that in course of time additional gins will be built to use the service.

Spartanburg Office Opened by Permutit Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Permutit Company of New York City, manufacturers of water rectification equipment used in cotton mills, has opened a sales office in Spartanburg with Robert V. Irwin as local sales manager.

For the last several years the Permutit Co., which is the largest concern of its kind in the world, has handled its entire Southern trade from the Chattanooga, Tenn., office, but to serve clients better in this section the territory has been divided and Spartanburg made headquarters for the Piedmont section.

New Equipment at State College Textile School

Recent additions to the equipment at the State College Textile School, Raleigh, include the installation of a Cooper Hewitt lighting system which has been placed in the weave room. Another recent addition has been the equipping of one of the cards with Platt's metallic card clothing. This clothing was developed in France and is extensively used in Lancashire and other textile

It is claimed that this clothing will eliminate the grinding and stripping of cards, reduce the percentage of strips and produce a card sliver of greater regularity. Tests with this clothing will be made by students in the Textile School as part of their regular work in carding.

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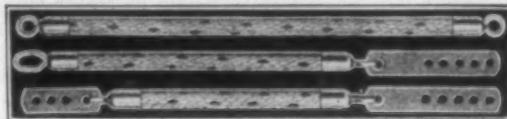
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week, due to a great extent to the unsettled cotton markets. Prices on print cloths and sheetings were somewhat easier. Some of other unfinished lines have been lower. Business in tire fabrics continued good, but there was less activity in other lines of goods for the automobile trades. In spite of the lighter buying of the past several weeks, most mills have good orders on hand.

In the print cloth section moderate sales of 38½-inch 64x60s were made at 7½c. For 60x48s 6¼c was paid and sales of 68x72s were claimed at 8¼c, although some reported that the price could be shaded on smaller secondhand commitments by 1-16c. The 72x76s were in fair demand, and there were a number of May-June commitments sold at 9½c. Bids under this figure submitted when cotton was off early in the day were reported to have been rejected.

Limited sales of 37½-inch, 80x56, non-feeler carded broadcloths were reported at 8½ cents. For 80x60, non-feeler, 8½ cents continued to be heard, and for feeler-motion, 8½c to 9c; for 100x60 carded, 11 cents seemed to be the nearby and contract market, with one-eighth asked for actual spots in some centers. For 112x60 carded, 12½ to three-eighths the last heard. Combed broadcloths continued to appear quit.

Late coverage on some rayon goods that buyers must have in the finished state by June 15 or simply lose a profitable business is progressing. More attention has been given to the sheerer all-cotton underwear cloths of late, despite the vogue of rayons, and some considerable forward contracting is noted. The finer woven fancy shirtings continue in a measure to suffer from the vogue of cheaper printed goods, but carded yarn dyed goods of Southern mills continue to offer some competition.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10%
Dress gingham	12½-15
Brown sheetings	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22-23
Denims	17
Staple gingham, 27-in.	11½

Constructive Selling Agents

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Southern Cotton Mills

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no marked change in the yarn situation during the week. Business showed some improvement and prices on good quality yarns were firmer although concessions were frequently reported. While weavers have placed a large percentage of the week's business, knitters have also given a fair amount of support and in this quarter prices have been a little more stable. Knitting yarns, while subject to some shading, have not gone off as generally as other types of goods. In insulating yarns wire mills have been somewhat more frequent operators and some better quantities on goods have been covered on, although individual orders have not run to as great poundages as was the case earlier in the year. Carpet yarns have sold moderately at a decline, both in tinged and white grades.

Buying has been of a spotty nature, favoring a number of houses, while some others have enjoyed but a limited amount of business, although meeting the same low levels reached generally.

Stocks in both spinners' and consumers' hands are said to be low and this condition tends to keep prices fairly firm. Concessions, however, are granted in many cases where desirable business is offered. With raw cotton prices declining a little during the past few days, yarn quotations are expected to follow in some degree, but dealers believe that prices as appended constitute a good buyers' market.

There is still a good deal of irregularity in quotations. In some instances spinners who have needed business badly have shaded prices. At the same time, other spinners have held firm to their quotations.

Southern Single Warps.		60s	83
8s	32 1/4	80s	1.07
10s	33	90s	1.45
12s	33 1/2	Southern Two-Ply Combed	
14s	34	Peeler.	
16s	34 1/2	8s	46
20s	35 1/2	20s	48 1/2
24s	36 1/2	30s	55
30s	40 1/2	38s	57
40s	49	40s	57 1/2
Southern Single Skeins.		50s	61 1/2
10s	32 1/2	60s	69
12s	32 1/2	70s	80
14s	33 1/2	80s	90
16s	34 1/2	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
22s	36 1/2	In Skeins	
24s	37 1/2	8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged	29 1/2
26s	38 1/2	tubes	32
30s	39 1/2	8s 3-ply hard white warp	32
40s	46	twist	33
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply	33
1s-8s	33	hard white yarn tubes	33 1/2
10s	33 1/2	Same warps	33 1/2
12s	34	Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist	
14s	34 1/2	Combed Peeler Weaving	
16s	35	Yarns	
20s	37	8s-12s	46
24s	38 1/2	20s	48
26s	39	30s	56
30s	41	36s	57
40s	48	40s	57 1/2
50s	48	50s	58
Southern Frame Spun Carded		60s	62 1/2
Yarn on Cones—Cotton		70s	71 1/2
Hosiery Yarns.		80s	82 1/2
8s	31 1/2	90s	95
10s	32	Southern Combed Peeler	
12s	32 1/2	Single Yarn on Cones	
14s	33	10s	44 1/2
16s	33	12s	45
18s	34	14s	46
20s	34 1/2	20s	46 1/2
22s	35 1/2	22s	47
24s	36 1/2	24s	48
26s	37 1/2	26s	48 1/2
30s	39 1/2	28s	49
40s	47	38s	55
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.		40s	55
20s	60	50s	61 1/2
26s	63	60s	70
50s	75	70s	70

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Spooler spools with metal shields. Approximately ten thousand each of 4x6 and 4½x6; price \$60,000 a thousand. Samples sent on request. P. O. Box 459 or 'phone Gastonia 1300.

Overseer Wanted

We will need to employ right away a competent overseer of carding and spinning for night work at our Micolas Cotton Mills approximately 3,000 spindles producing weaving yarn. The position is permanent; the living and working condition is as good as the best anywhere, and the pay will be made satisfactory to the right man. No dram drinkers or habitual carousers need apply. Furnish reference with first letter and make an appointment to come see the job running. We have no help disturbances of any kind. Make application to C. H. Cole, manager and superintendent, Opp Cotton Mills and Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

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Loom fixer, experienced on Stafford jacquard looms. Apply Loom-Fixer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Position wanted as superintendent of medium or large size mill. Fully qualified by long experience in the manufacture of cotton goods of every class including market and tire yarns. Gilt-edge references from largest manufacturers in the South. Write P. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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desires position in large mill. Thoroughly familiar with mechanics and theory of every process. Long successful experience in handling help. A-1 references from past employers. Can come on short notice. S. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as overseer of carding or spinning, I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married, no bad habits, can furnish good references. If interested in an ambitious fellow, address W. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
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Charlotte, N. C.

Spindle Activity

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary Census figures 35,305,908 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on March 31, 1929, of which 31,403,998 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 31,007,936 for February, 30,757,552 for January, 30,622,172 for December, 30,596,840 for November, 30,315,086 for October, and 31,432,840 for March, 1928.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,909,996,339. During March the normal time of operation was 26 days, compared with 23 2-3 for February, 26 1/4 for January, 25 for December, 25 1/4 for November, and 26 1/4 for October. Based on an activity of 8.88 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during March was 38,591,460 or at 109.3 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 110.7 for February, 111.6 for January, 99.1 for December, 108.1 for November, 103.9 for October, and 96.8 for March, 1928. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 252.

Hines Thinks Cotton Will Sell on Net Weight Basis

New Orleans, La.—Prediction that sale of cotton by net weight will supplant the existing gross weight method, was voiced by Walker D. Hines, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, in an address to the American Cotton Shippers Association here.

Mr. Hines declared the gross weight method to be unsound and inefficient, warning the shippers that no industry can afford to take affirmative action to continue an uneconomic practice. The shippers' organization had already gone on record as neither favoring or opposing net weight sale and standardized bagging.

Mr. Hines declared that production was a common interest of growers, shippers and mill-men and outlined some of the principal promotion campaigns undertaken by the Institute to increase cotton consumption which was declared beneficial to the three factors in the industry. He stressed the necessity of balancing production with consumption by studying future demand. Overproduction is followed by forced lower prices which hereafter uncertainty and in turn curtailment because of lack of orders, the textile head asserted. Reasonable stability is a promoter of business, he added.

Benefits During Large Crop Years

Mr. Hines declared the introduction of net weight sale of cotton will not mean a reversion of cotton bagging automatically, but pointed out the benefits to be derived during years of large crops when the ordinary tendency of jute to rise in price due to demand will be offset by availability of the cotton covering. The tenor of Mr. Hines' remarks indicated that the cotton mills are heartily in favor of the present bill in Congress covering the subject.

The shippers were urged to take up the improvement of Southern arbitration rules with the mills which have already established machinery for that purpose. He declared the mills had not desire to restrict consumption of cotton, but rather to expand it.

H. G. Safford was elected president to succeed J. M. Locke. The 1930 meeting will be held in Memphis.



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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, or both in small mill. Age 36. Experienced. Want job on white work. No. 5598.

WANT position as overseer weaving—plain or fancy, but fancies are my special hobby. Best of references. No. 5599.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored work, plain and fancies. Have been making sheeting, flannels and rayon bedspreads recently. Age 46, and have small family. No. 5600.

WANT position as overseer weaving in large mill. Experienced on twills, drills, sheeting poplin and shade cloth. No. 5601.

WANT office position. Age 47. Seventeen years experience in office accounting, credits, finance, manufacturing costs, income tax and commercial law. 11 years in textile mill office. No. 5602.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. On present job 17 years and can give best of references. No. 5603.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or as overseer carding. White or colored work. Experienced and competent. High school education, I. C. S. graduate, and have taught vocational textiles. Best references. No. 5604.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Experienced, reliable and efficient all around carder and spinner. No. 5605.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding. Experienced in all classes of work. Best references. No. 5606.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. Now with good company, but want larger job. All previous employers will recommend me, also my present ones. No. 5607.

WANT position as night overseer spinning. Experienced and the very best of references as to character and ability. No. 5608.

WANT position as superintendent fine yarn mill. Age 29, textile graduate of N. C. College. 8 years practical mill experience, white and colored work. Want larger mill than I have. No. 5609.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Capable, efficient, reliable. Go anywhere. Best references. No. 5610.

WANT position as superintendent. Guarantee to reduce operating costs and waste in a first class mill making cloth from raw stock. If don't do it, will resign. Best references. No. 5611.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer weaving, slashing or designing. Designing my hobby. Four years designer in first class silk mill, and mixed silk and cotton. Now in charge of broad sheeting and bed spread mill. Best references. No. 5612.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Age 38. Fifteen years experience in yarns and cloth. I. C. S. graduate. Best references. No. 5613.

WANT position as superintendent fine combed yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on cotton and silk novelties. Several years on present position. Best references. No. 5614.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced on fine combed and coarse yarns. Would like to go to Alabama. Good references. No. 5615.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in weaving. Age 24. Experienced of running small weave room, plain or Good second hand in large mill. Capable fancy weaves, Draper or C. K. looms. Best references. No. 5616.

WANT position as master mechanic, electrician or both. Experienced and can give the best of references. No. 5617.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Age 40. Graduate I. C. S. complete course. Good morals, loyal and honest. Best of references. No. 5618.

WANT position as electrician. 18 years experience on all types of motors and generators, A. C. & D. C. and all electric equipment in general. Best references. No. 5619.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Made government cloth five years. Four years with Draper Corp. Experienced on drills, twills, shade cloth, volles, pongee, lenos napkins, table damask, bedspreads, etc. Age 39. References. No. 5620.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent. Plain white work preferred. Experienced and reliable. No. 5621.

WANT position as general superintendent, or superintendent in large mill. Prefer plain white work. 22 years with same mills. Age 50, best references. No. 5622.

WANT position as superintendent or spinner. Plain weaving or yarn mill. 12 years overseer spinning. Graduate complete course in cotton. Familiar with multiple or extended system. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or Tennessee. Three years on present job. No. 5623.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced faithful, efficient, loyal. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5624.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or as second hand carding or spinning, in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. 10 years experience. Good references. No. 5625.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Superintendent of a twine mill for three years, that has closed down. Always get good production at low cost. Former employers will recommend me. No. 5626.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience as master mechanic and electrician. Can change on short notice. No. 5627.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. 15 years experience on plain and dobby weaves, some experience on jacquard weaves. Best references. No. 5628.

WANT position as superintendent of larger plant. Have been superintendent of a small yarn mill the past three years. Best of references. No. 5629.

B. I. Busby to Demonstrate Cotton Grading at Clemson

Clemson College, S. C.—B. I. Busby (cotton marketing specialist, in charge of the Memphis, Tenn., office of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be at Clemson for four weeks beginning June 11 to demonstrate cotton standards in connection with the cotton grading class to be conducted by Clemson College in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Cotton Knit Underwear Healthful

Tests made in the research division of the Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce show that there is considerable variation in ultraviolet ray transmission through different types of fabric—whether cotton, silk, linen, rayon or of other construction, and further, that the character of the weave, be it close or open, is an important factor, according to a statement issued by the Associated Knit Underwear Industry.

"It is a well known fact that wearing apparel that admits ultraviolet rays to the surface of the body is more effective in bulding up and maintaining good health. The result of the research has conclusively demonstrated the superiority of bleached white material for high transmission of the ultraviolet rays. A light yellowing, such as applies to unbleached cotton, greatly reduces the transparency of the material, as do most dyes in common use. It is stated that white cotton, viscose and cellulose acetate rayon and linen are the most transparent. Woolen fabrics are only about one-half as transparent to ultraviolet rays as white cotton," the statement continues.

"This information makes evident the advantages from a health standpoint that accrue to light weight open weave bleached cotton, knit underwear, which admits to the greatest extent the health-giving ultraviolet rays of the sun, not only because of the bleached condition of the fabric, but also because of the porosity of the knit goods.

"More and more, as research in this direction expands, does it become apparent that knit underwear is preferable to other types of undergarments as an aid to good health, as well as providing a greater degree of comfort and utility."

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FIG. 27

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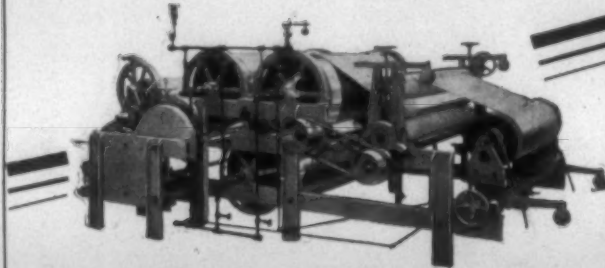
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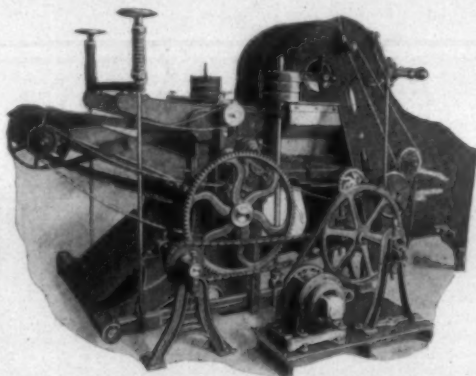
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These are in first class condition. Prices right.

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 9, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The revival meetings at the First and Second Baptist churches are still in progress. They are having large crowds and much good is being done. The First church can not accommodate the throngs of people that go. Wednesday night something like one hundred people failed to get inside the church. Rev. Wallace Hartsell of Brevard, N. C., is doing the preaching. A male quartette from the First Church will broadcast from the broadcasting station at Gastonia Sunday from two to three o'clock.

Mr. Willie England and Miss Irene Tate, Mr. Jasper Roper and Miss Gerlie Ballard were married in Gaffney, Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Yates Ross at the Cora Mill recently, a daughter, Clair. Mrs. Ross is not getting along so well. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Carroll, Sunday morning, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Conner visited Mr. Hubert Hutchins at the Sanatorium Hospital in Gastonia, Sunday afternoon.

Guests of Mrs. Mack Conner this week were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Humphries and baby and Mrs. J. A. Davis of Shelby and Mrs. J. B. Conner and children and Mrs. L. E. Conner of Bessemer City.

Mr. R. C. Navy and children of Charlotte were Kings Mountain visitors Sunday.

Mr. T. C. Bennett is right sick at this writing and also a child of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Charles.

POLLY.

POULAN, GA.

Poulan Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Wilbur Langston who is in the Navy has returned to New York after a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Langston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Watson announce the birth of a boy, April 19, to be called Lynwood Lamar.

Mrs. Linton Piper and little daughter, Colleen are visiting in Thomas-ton.

Miss Belle Harper is visiting in Fitzgerald.

Mr. Eubanks of Gaston, Ala., and Mr. Julian Harris of Albany, Ga., visited Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Patterson, last Friday.

Misses Alma Branch and Jewel Langston were shopping in Sylvester, Saturday.

The party given by Miss Lucile Hutchinson last Saturday night was enjoyed by all who attended.

Aunt Becky, our house cleaning was like Gee McGee's; every thing was misplaced—even to the envelopes you sent me.

JEWEL.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

DALLAS, TEXAS

Dear Aunt Becky:

Spring time has come at last and we all feel like being out in the open and enjoying it; everybody has been planting flowers and we are trying to make Love Field lovelier than ever.

Our Sunday school is going fine and improving in attendance every Sunday. Our baseball team is stronger this year than ever. We played City Temple, Saturday and won 3 to 1; we are on top so far and hope we will win in the race and we are sure to do so with our good superintendent, Mr. Lee, backing us.

Our mill is running fine with plenty of contented help. There has been very little sickness in the village this spring; everyone seems to be enjoying the best of health.

I received a letter from my good friend, "Betty Jean" and surely was glad to hear from her and hope she will come back to good old Texas as we miss her so much.

I enjoy reading the Home Section and surely do look forward for the story; it's certainly interesting.

MICKEY.

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Aldora Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Spring is here with all its glorious freshness and beauty; our people are busy planting gardens and flower yards. We are still running full time day and night with plenty of good help as usual.

When you speak of "co-operation"—we have as good help here for that as you can find. The superintendent, overseers and the help all pull together as if all were hitched to one wagon and that is what it takes to have as good a community as we have here.

The Blue Belle Club presented "The Old Maids Convention" at the Aldora Tabernacle Saturday night,—a two act play, and it certainly was a success, had a large crowd out and every one enjoyed it. We hope to carry this play to Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., before long.

Mr. C. D. Stewart and family went visiting in Griffin, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Miller went shopping in Griffin, Saturday; don't say anything about it, but Mr. Miller has the "New Ford Fever."

Our textile evening school has closed its 40th night term. Mr. Warren H. Pearman, instructor, reports that real interest was taken in the class this term, which consisted of 12 young men.

Mr. R. E. Hightower, president; Mr. Julian Hightower, vice-president and Mr. A. E. Massey was over giving our plant the look-over recently. Our superintendent, Mr. C. H. Eldridge went to a big fish fry last night; don't know how he feels today.

Mr. L. H. Hambrick and family were visiting W. T. Hambrick, Sunday.

Our Sunday school is going along nicely with very good attendance.

A WRITER.

Read the Home Section—then pass it along.

Becky Ann's Own Page

AUNT BECKY BETTER

Aunt Becky, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is improving, but as yet has not been able to return to her work. Hundreds of messages of sympathy have come for her and if good wishes can make her well she'll soon be all right again.

In the mean time, Mrs. Thomas asks that her friends bear with her in the matter of answering her mail.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF "GEE MCGEE"

By D. E. Camak.

Forty-nine years ago W. Frank McGee, whose pen name is Gee McGee, was born on the bank of the Savannah River near Anderson, S. C., his present home.

When Frank was eleven years old he suffered the loss of his right hand, his left eye, the hearing of the right ear, and half the efficiency of the left ear.

Frank's father operated a cotton gin, and it was the boy's job to carry the fluffy white lint from the condenser to the press. One day he was being assisted by a boy chum, Charlie Wandslow, and they were having the time of their lives, diving into the soft pile of lint and coming up with great armfuls of the fibre, looking like huge walking snow-balls as they scampered away to the press room.

Just as the two boys were about to dive into the cotton for another load the pile burst into flame with a soft muffled sound like explosion of loose powder. Frank had the presence of mind to jump beyond the further reach of the blaze, springing out of the fire like a blazing torch. Charlie sank down in his tracks, and was burned to death in a few minutes.

Many seeing Frank in the agonies of the months that followed, thought it was a pity he had not gone with Charlie; he would be so horribly handicapped for life.

However, Frank not only refused to die, but learned to laugh at his handicaps. He had one good hand left, one bright, beaming eye, and half the hearing of one ear. What if his face were covered with scars? 'Twasn't looks that made the man.

So Frank taught his left hand the cunning of the right, fastened a leather strap to the charred stub of the right, hooked it over the plow-handle and proceeded to make a regular hand in the field. In this position Prof. J. F. Harper, who told me this story, found Frank and persuaded his father to allow him to attend school in the village nine

months in the year instead of the three months which was the limit of the local school. Thus Frank got twenty-seven months of schooling in the village, which, added to his previous opportunities, made about forty months, or four and a half years schooling in his life. During the three years in the village he galloped through book after book, finally finishing the first year in high school.

About this time an agent at the local railroad depot took an interest in Frank and began teaching him telegraphy. At the end of one year the agent was transferred, and Frank took his place, at a salary of thirty dollars per month.

From the very beginning, Frank



Gee McGee

made it a rule to save half his salary. Directly he was buying land and farming it on the share-crop plan. Then he opened a country store and was soon doing a sixty-thousand-dollar business. In the meantime he had become a trustee of the local public school and had married one of the teachers, a young woman of beauty and culture who had the spiritual discernment to see the real man behind his physical deformities. He says she made him; she says she discovered him.

Together, McGee and his wife came to the county seat, Anderson, ten years ago, where he entered the mercantile life of the little city. Today, the wholesale firm, McGee & Bowlan, of which McGee is the senior partner, supplies the town and vicinity with a large portion of its flour, feeds, and coal, manufactures and distributes many hundreds of bushels of corn meal every week, and does enough in fancy groceries, fertilizers, and so on, to run the aggregate annual business of the firm to several hundred thousand dollars. Moreover, McGee is a silent part-

ner in several other businesses, and, as a private venture, owns and farms eight hundred acres of land. He made his farming pay dividends every year except the two recent dry years when nobody made anything. In dealing with his tenants McGee's word is his bond, and their word must be their bond. No contracts are signed, no mortgages taken.

McGee uses a typewriter himself faster than he can dictate to a stenographer. He does all his office work except the book entries, and attends to all the special collecting. Instead of the stereotyped statement, he writes each delinquent customer a private letter adapted to the personality of the customer and the condition of the account. A born wit and philosopher, he can tell the biting truth to a customer in such a way as to get payment and keep his good will at the same time. Here is an example:

Dear Mr. _____:

If you want any more free coal, please come and get it; we are giving away only forty tons this season.

The delinquent customer called next day, paid his old account, ordered some more coal, and went away laughing. The average annual deficit of unpaid accounts of McGee & Bowlan is only ¼ per cent.

Beside all his private business, McGee has done some banking, is one of the moving spirits and a director in the largest hotel in the city, director in the chamber of commerce, and trustee and treasurer of the city schools, enrolling five thousand children. He has declined to accept an office in the modest little Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of which he is one of the main supporters, and which he attends faithfully.

On one of his trips to the farm McGee came in contact with poison ivy. It attacked his face and became a very evident affliction. On the streets numerous friends (he has them by the thousands in all walks of life) stopped him to express their sympathy, each invariably offering his favorite remedy. The situation became ludicrous, and McGee "wrote a piece for the paper."

Here it is:

NOBODY'S BUSINESS

By Gee McGee

Remedies for Poison Ivy.

I had the misfortune to get poison ivy all over my face not long ago. I had to wear the stuff around several weeks, and the following remedies were given me, none of which I

used, so I got well without much trouble.

Remedy No. 1—"Boy, you go right home and get you a big dose of salts, and take them, and then wash your face good in sassafras tea, and go to bed, and you'll be plum well in the morning!"

Remedy No. 2—"If you want to get rid of that breaking out all over your face, all you've got to do is to take a handful of hog lard and rub it good on the swelled places, and carry a little Irish tater in your pocket for three days!"

Remedy No. 3—"The only thing that will cure that air poison oak is for you to get two or three fresh chicken livers, and rub on the sore spots before going to bed and getting up. You don't carry no buck-eye, do you? Well, if you had a had one in your pocket, you'd a never ketched that stuff!"

Remedy No. 4—"Take three or four chaws of tobacco and sacrifice them a little in sparrowebentime, and make a poltis of it and put them on a cloth and spread over your face, and before you know it, they will be done healed up!"

Remedy No. 5—"The only thing that will stop that from a-spreading is rabbit innards. Catch a few rabbits and take their innards and make a poltis and let them lay flat on your breaking out, and you'll be all right the next day!"

Remedy No. 6—"My goodness, you shore look like the devil! Boy, that same stuff put my grammaw's eyes out. Why don't you get you some pepper sauce and pour over a rag and soak your face in it just before meals? That will sure stamp it out!"

Remedy No. 7—"Gee, whizz! What in the world is you done gone and ketched? Pisin oak? That's awful. Lemme see. If you will take a hick-ry stick and cut a notch in it, and rub it on them sores, and bury it while you air a-looking at the new moon, you will get well in 24 hours. Yes, sir; Dat's de way I cure Jedge Brown before de war. What was good den for pisin oak is good now. Please, sir, give de old nigger a dime!"

The next day the editor of the paper came to McGee's office and waited till he got another "piece" for the paper, and so on day after day till the matter became a habit. That was eight years ago. Today, Gee McGee's daily column, "Nobody's Business," is appearing in more than a hundred papers throughout the South. He writes naturally, spontaneously, almost automatically, in the busy routine and amid the distractions of a wholesale merchant's office, recording the things that catch his sense of humor or touch off his philosophic mind, taking the everyday things of life as they come and drawing their pictures in print.

"When do you find time to write?"

inquired a drummer one day.

"I've written two releases since you came in," was the astonishing reply.

It was my privilege to be a guest in the delightful home of this unusual man. Somehow we got to talking in an intimate, personal way about the big, deep things of life that really matter, and directly he was saying this:

"Outside, I'm trimmed up for a beggar; but inside of me, I always knew I couldn't ever do it."

There lingers with me yet the light that came from that lone eye, as it flashed its message of honor, integrity, and fortitude invincible.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Clara-Dunn Mill

Mrs. W. I. Brackett and children, Louise and Jewell, were visitors at the home of Mrs. J. S. Hawkins, Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Burke spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Burke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Auten, at the Priscilla Mill village.

Mrs. Jennie Cornwell and daughter, Mary John, spent Saturday in Charlotte with Mrs. W. W. Heffner.

W. L. Hawkins was a delegate to west central regional B. Y. P. U., at Lexington. He reports that the convention was a great one and was very inspiring.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Long had several visitors Thursday night, some of which has musical instruments. They were Vivian Fisher, player of guitar, Oma Ballard, player of violin, Olen Ballard, player of harmonica, Roy Helton, player of harmonica, and Dan Long sang. All of the above mention were from Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith, Verna Smith, Paul Smith, Frank Smith, and Emily Fortiner were from East Gastonia. Mr. Hunter Black and Miss Payne were of Mount Holly.

MONROE, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

L. A. Bryan, formerly of Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., is our new second hand in the weave room.

The line-up for the card room is: J. H. Perkins, overseer; Fred Allen, second hand, day; Bruce Greer, card grinder; Mr. Sykes is the night second hand. The work seems to be getting better every day in this department. Our new superintendent gets some credit for this.

Some of the boys and girls of our village are practicing on a play to be given some time this month. The proceeds are to be used in beautifying our church and grounds. The "Seniors" of Monroe high school are going to have their annual play this week. Monroe has one of the best high schools in the state. Not only do we have this excellent school,

but the Fifth A. & M. is only three miles from town.

Well, Aunt Becky, we won a good baseball game May 4th from Commerce. This game was one of the best games I have seen in a very long time. It sure was close up until the fourth inning when Commerce scored seven or eight runs. In the eighth ining Monroe began hitting hard and in the ninth they hammered their way to a 12 to 11 victory. The game was played at Commerce.

LITTLE JOHNNIE.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Greetings to all. Every thing is moving along nicely here now with lots of good contented help and a good order for more broadcloth. We have very little sickness now. Our people are putting forth every effort between cool and rainy weather towards their gardens and flower yards.

Cupid paid us another visit May 1st, when Mr. Ed. Hesterlise persuaded Miss Ola Pate to change her name to Mrs. Ola Hesterlise.

Mr. Karos White is home on a 30 days furlough; he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. White, and a mighty fine young man.

Dear Aunt Becky, your story sure is fine and can hardly wait for the next chapter. We all were sorry to hear you have been sick, but are glad you are better.

C. J. L.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

EAST MARION, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having some fine weather now and everybody seems to be busy working in their garden; also are interested in making flower gardens.

We have had a few weddings to take place in our community lately among those being: Miss Odessa Wilson and Bertie Jones; Miss Gertrude Hall and Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mrs. Elsie Fender, Mrs. Nell Buff, Mrs. Louise Cuthberton, Miss China Fender and Mr. Orule Fender motored to Madison county where they spent the week-end with relatives.

Well, "Aunt Becky," the stork has been visiting our village. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Saul, April 28th a daughter, Laura Frances; born to Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Vess, April 30th, twin daughters; born to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Broom, May 3rd, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Loughtin motored to Blowing Rock, Sunday, reporting a pleasant trip.

Mr. Berkley Simmons spent Sunday in Asheville.

VIOLET.

CHESNEE, S. C.**Chesnee Mill**

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still very busy in Chesnee but I thought I must take time to write you for I did not write last week.

Mr. D. B. Lockman is home on a visit from Fort Riley, Kansas; we are very proud to have D. B. with us, we will try to give D. B. a big time while he is here like we do all other visitors.

We are very sorry that Mr. G. W. Williams has been ill for the past week, but we are very proud that he is able to be back in the mills with us now.

Mr. Herman Williams and Miss Lerrada Floyd were married Saturday, April 20th at 4:30 o'clock. Mr. Williams' home was in Chesnee and Miss Floyd's home was in Greenville both are making their home in Greenville, S. C.

Aunt Becky, we are planning a big picnic some time this week. Sure do wish you would come and be with us, we are going to have one more big time.

Well, Aunt Becky, as my brains are like Hum Bugs and I can't think of any thing else, I guess I had better hang up. "Yours till the side walks."

KITTY.

DRAYTON, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Callahan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gwinn and family motored to Chimney Rock last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jervis and family, accompanied by Mr. Jervis' mother and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Callahan motored to Greer last Sunday in his new Chevrolet coach, purchased last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Franklin and family motored to Asheville Sunday. Reported a nice trip.

Miss Ila Green of Saxon was visiting Miss Catherine Culpepper on Drayton avenue, recently.

James Caldwell of Clemson College was visiting his parents last week-end.

J. B. Waddell had the misfortune of getting his arm broken last week.

James Cogdill was instantly stricken with appendicitis and was rushed to the General Hospital where he underwent an operation. He is reported to be doing as well as could be expected at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lavender and Miss Irene Lavender and Miss Bessie Smith motored to Charlotte, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gault motored to Boiling Springs, Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Sam Marr, Tracy Lander, Harry Johnson, Willie Moore, James

Hughes and Vaud Smith motored to Greenville, Sunday.

Buck Seay and Geddes Arthur were visiting in Greenville, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mills of Greenville, spent the week-end with Mrs. Mill's mother, Mrs. N. H. Pettit, of Drayton.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kirby, Macon Hawkins, visited Boyd Prather at the General hospital Sunday. Mr. Prather was one of the tornado victims of the Hobbysville section.

BANNING, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on full time day and night, work running fine, with plenty of good help.

Banning folks are busy with their gardens and flower yards.

All our overseers and help are trying to make our mill more beautiful by planting flowers and setting out plants around the mill.

Aunt Becky, next time you are over in this neck of the woods, drop by and see us.

The Men's Class gave a banquet Saturday night, April 27th. Believe me, it was grand and all seemed to enjoy it. Everything good to eat was placed before us. After luncheon Rev. Mr. Henderson of Carrollton made a talk on Co-operation. Sunday morning following this affair 34 were present in our class.

Oh, yes, we have a ball team this year. They all look good out there in their uniforms. Mr. Bill Sisk is manager of our team this season. He seems to have things going fine.

Mr. D. L. Rice is the proud owner of a real automobile—it's a '29 Ford. Hurry on, D. L., you might be late.

UNCLE ZEB.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I wish you could see our village now. We have a pretty village all the time but especially in the spring everybody works to have pretty yards.

We don't think there will be any chances of our people striking, for everybody is satisfied.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Prince were in Gaffney, S. C., shopping Saturday.

We are glad to see Mrs. T. S. Tate out again after being confined to her home some time with a sprained ankle.

Rev. and Mrs. Roscoe Smith are planning to leave Sunday for Memphis, Tenn., to attend the Southern Baptist Convention.

Mr. Chas. Haynes made a business trip to Atlanta last week.

Quite a crowd attended the show, Al Jolson, The Singing Fool, while it was running in Forest City. Among those Monday night were: Mr. and Mrs. Ed Prince, Mrs. J. H. Morgan,

Mr. Marvin White and Miss Geneva Honeycutt.

Miss Clara Martin is able to be out again after a week's illness.

We are having some real cool weather now, but hope it won't last long.

The declamation contest at the school building was enjoyed by a large crowd Saturday night. Miss Virginia Williams won first place, although there were some good pieces. Everybody enjoyed it.

SELMA, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I just want to tell you that we are planting some flowers around here; I just know you will have to come back to see us all in October; why even old Penny Wapsy has planted a flower yard; now what do you know about that?

We are just grinding along with the same old gang. We are talking up a picnic if we can scratch up a few crackers and pickles, but I'll bet it turns out to be fried chicken and barbecue.

Aunt Becky, I have enclosed a few verses just to give a night's experience that is the best way I could tell it, I think.

Sleepless Nights

Of all the aggravating things,
That ever comes our way,
Is to get right wide awake at night,
When we want to hit the hay.

Just stretched out on a soft old bed,
At peace with all the world;
Then pop, goes something, you don't
know what,
But the covers begin to whirl.

You turn this way, and back again,
Pray tell me what is worse?
You feel like murdering everything,
And then fire in and curse!

You then get up and flash the lights,
Just to spite the other folks;
But they sleep right on, just snoring
a tune,
As though sleepless nights were
jokes.

I look at every blooming book
Within the walls of home;
And wonder just what time it is,
And if day will never come.

Then cold and weary and almost
dead,
I crawl back to bed and in it,
The clock strikes five, I must arise,
Though I haven't slept a minute.

If the devil could study his horns
off,
And plan with all his might;
The dirtiest deal he could hand to
man,
Would be to give him sleepless
nights.

PENNY WAPSY.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

Paul received a watch "From Daddy," a knife "From Mother" and a tie "From Paula."

"You'll find your presents at home, Emily," explained Sam, as he stood with one arm around her waist, enjoying the fun.

"Wait!" whispered Emily. "I have a box from Ray; you shall open it!" and she brought it from the trunk, where it had been hidden since yesterday. Sam smilingly objected, telling Emily to "go ahead and open it," which she did, and found, for herself a handsome, morocco-bound teachers' reference Bible and gold fountain pens for Paul and Paula, their names beautifully engraved on a broad gold band. "From Ray, with every good wish," said the gilt-edged card.

Emily looked into Sam's face questioningly, saw his eyes smiling trustfully into hers, and, squeezing his arm, leaned her head for a moment against his shoulder, and sighed thankfully.

Soon the house was closed and entering the big car that had been called for them, they all went home with Sam, a merry laughing group, half buried in Christmas bundles, and snugly wrapped from the cold.

Paula cuddled up close to her father on the front seat with the driver, and, with his arm about her, felt an awakening desire to give him her confidence.

"And who sent the flowers, Paula?" he whispered, with deep interest, bending his head for her answer.

"I—I—there was no name, Daddy."

"But you know, don't you? Tell Daddy."

"I—maybe—I do know. But if Mama knew, she wouldn't let me have them! If I tell you, you'll—you won't tell her will you?"

"You shall keep your flowers, honey," he said. "Is it the young man you mentioned Thanksgiving Day?"

"Yes, Daddy," very softly.

"And you like him—he likes you?"

"No, it's more than that—it's all there is to it. And Daddy, if you won't tell, I'll tell you everything, soon as I get a chance," she whispered.

"I'm your friend, honey,—you can tell me everything—and you must," Sam whispered, a great uneasiness in his heart.

CHAPTER XXII

A cheerful log-wood fire was burning in every fireplace, throwing a golden glow over the rooms gay with mistle-toe and holly. Emily and the twins stood spell-bound over the beauty, thrilling with the atmosphere of a joyous home, coming in such a contrast to the surroundings and

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

Patent Leather Shoes.

Back yonder when I was shimmying between the age of youth and adolescence, or to be perfectly plain about the matter—when I was coming 17, I decided that if it were possible, I would dress up. Money was as scarce at that time as religion is today. A dime was a side-show and a dollar was a menagerie. I sold my yearling for 3 dollars, and proceeded to the store only 19 miles from home.

Among other investments at haberdashery, I bought myself a pair of sharp-toed patent leather shoes. (Haberdasheries sold shoes, cloth, meat, flour, plows, and guano when I was a boy.) I got a pretty knit shirt for 25 cents. The collar was a size 14 the first time I wore it. The second time I donned it, after it was washed, the collar had become adaptable to a giant with a 22-inch neck, but I put a "skewer" in the back and wore it right on.

But the object that I am leading up to for descriptive purposes is that pair of patent leather shoes. I squeezed my No. 8 foot into a No. 6, and told the man I would take them. They were so shiny that their natural beauty still lingers in my mind. I got stuck-up before I even started home. I took them out of the box and looked at them 47 times between the store and our house. Gosh, they were pretty.

All of this took place on Saturday, and Sunday didn't come any too soon for me. I slept with those shoes in the bed with me. Before good daylight, I had done washed myself all over with lye soap, and put plenty lard on my hair to make it look glossy. I doiled myself up and felt that I was a thing like unto a Mr. Chesterfield, the prince of swell-dressers.

I finally forced my feet into those patent leather shoes. It was August. The sun was boiling down on me in all its beaming oppressiveness when I started to church & walking. (It was only 5 miles away.) I was limping before I got out of sight of home. Those shoes pinched my toes, rubbed my heels, and burnt my soles. I struggled on. I finally arrived, and went in and sat as close to Sallie Sue as possible.

The preacher offered me heaven, but those shoes were giving me hell. I had been going barefooted all year, and my feet were not at home in those leather castles. I let big tears roll down my cheeks, and the preacher thought I was taking on religion, and he preached right at me. I squirmed and cussed and hoped he'd quit, but he lasted 3 hours. I fainted, and came to the next day at home in bed. I steered clear of shoes for 2 years thereafter.

EAST MONROE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Well, here I am at last and the very first thing I want to say, "Aunt Becky," we certainly were glad to have you visit us, and we want you to come again.

Revival services at the Methodist church closed Sunday night; the attendance during the past week was good and a large number of conversions. Rev. H. E. Stimson of Nebo did the preaching.

Mrs. Forest Smith and two children, Frances and Billy, are visiting relatives in Blacksburg, S. C.

Mr. Ed Vess, who has been in ill health for some time, was taken to Rutherfordton Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Berkley Simmons made a business trip to Spartanburg, S. C., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Buff and baby, Ollie, spent Sunday in Morganton.

Death of Aged Lady.

Mrs. Amanda Toney passed to her reward Monday evening, April 22nd. She was 96 years of age and up until some few months ago she was a strong and active woman; she leaves to mourn her going, five children, 33 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. Interment was made in Harmony Grove cemetery. Mrs. Toney leaves a host of friends and relatives to mourn her going.

R. H.

FOREST CITY, N. C.

Florence Mill News.

Mrs. Della Coon entertained a large number of her friends recently at a party, announcing the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lander McCluney, which occurred March 10th. The event had been kept secret. The room was tastefully decorated in bridal wreath and ferns. Cards were given out on which the announcement was written. Delicious ice cream and cake was served. The bride received many beautiful presents.

Mrs. H. E. Neighbors underwent a serious operation last Thursday at the Rutherfordton Hospital. She is slowly improving.

The Florence Mill Loaning Closet Club met at the home of Mrs. B. H. Price last Thursday afternoon. They went to Lake Lure for a fishing party and picnic. There were about 15 members who went.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The J. J. B. School gave a play, "Anne What's Her Name," and all who attended it had a jolly time.

Miss Ila Baker entertained some 20 boys and girls at a birthday party.

The Girl Scouts, Troop No. 1, held their regular meeting Thursday night, after which they had a short hike and enjoyed themselves at a weiner roast.

The girls of the Mary Bradley and Thoron Societies will meet for a baseball game Monday afternoon.

Sorry to report Mrs. Harrison Gamble sick with pneumonia.

Friends of Mr. J. W. Guire will be glad to learn that he is able to be back at work after a few days illness.

Huntsville Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 7, will take its drill team to the annual convention at Mobile, Ala., on April 23rd; they will take the Joe Bradley Band for the third consecutive year; last year they went to Montgomery but this trip will be the best of all.

prevailing air, of a few months previous, when they had stolen away, glad to say "good-bye."

A splendid piano stood in one corner and Emily, gasping with surprise as she surveyed it, rubbed her eyes in doubt, looked again and then turned to Sam, who was regarding her sheepishly—just as if he had been caught doing something deliciously foolish.

"Sam, Sam!" she exclaimed, laughing and crying. "You're spoiling us!"

"No, just trying to make up for lost time, Emily," he said. "But I'm getting lots of fun spending money—never knew the good of it before."

"Daddy, you're a brick!" cried Paul, while Paula sprang up and twined her arms around his neck and whispered:

"I think you're just making a scheme to keep me always. It will be awful hard to leave you—and this lovely home." And Sam held her close to his heart with a silent prayer for her safety and happiness.

Later Emily found a phone in the hall, hidden by holly and mistletoe and the twins found a dozen of the latest books in their rooms upstairs.

Aunt Mandy hustled and courtsied around, proud as a queen in her new "boodoy" cap and dainty apron—a present from Beverly, while the plantation negroes pressed their shining faces to the windows or peeped through the doors to get a glimpse of the beloved "Mistis" and the twins, who greeted them warmly.

"Golly! us niggers is sho livin wid de quality now," whispered one, as Emily sat down to the piano and ran her fingers over the ivory keys while another stepped back and began to sway and beat time noiselessly as entrancing music floated out from the little parlor.

Beverly and Mollie had slipped out to the kitchen, feeling that this hour of the family reunion was too sacred for intrusion.

"Doesn't it just beat everything?" whispered Mollie. "Why, Sam is the looking man I ever saw."

"Except me," smiled Beverly, catching her by the shoulders and compelling her to look into his eyes.

"I don't except anyone," pouted Mollie. "I guess you'd appreciate me more if you'd lost and—and then found me. And I can just tell you, old boy, you needn't be too sure. There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

"That's true," smiled George, "and I'm going to make sure, you dreadful flirt!" And he took from his pocket a folded document and held it before her eyes.

"Our license, my love!"

"George! How dare you?"

"Because I didn't dare wait any longer."

"But I won't marry you now! I—I— don't think I ever shall."

"And I've rented the cutest little five-room bungalow furnished, gas, electric lights and bath."

"I won't!"

"And it's got the prettiest lawn in front and garden at back—"

"Crazy thing!"

"And a grape vine, two June peach trees, a pear and two apple trees and a big strawberry bed; a rose bush clambers up by our window—"

"George Beverly!" And Mollie's eyes flashed.

"And the mocking birds build in the grape-vine every spring. Oh, Mollie, Mollie!"

"I hope who ever lives there will enjoy your Eden!" severely.

"So do I—I know she will. I can see her now tripping about like a fairy, and watching for me with a light in her eyes that shall never grow dim!"

"Indeed! What does she look like?" sarcastically. "A tall, stately brunette, I suppose."

"A golden haired, blue-eyed little darling—just a good armful—and her head comes to my shoulder."

"Quite an entrancing picture, Mr. Beverly. What else does your imagination paint?"

"What else? I'll tell you, Mollie mine," seriously, tenderly, reverently: "I see my fairy romping on the lawn with two little golden haired—"

"Chickens! Oh, George—is the yard wired in? Can we have chickens?" Mollie interrupted with flashing cheeks. "If we can have chickens—"

"With golden hair and blue—"

"George, hush! for heaven's sake; I'll marry you tomorrow if you will—" here Beverly smothered the rest of the sentence with kisses, just as Aunt Mandy walked in.

"De Lawd hab mussy, white folks! I des run frum sich as dat in de parlah. Marse Sam and Mis Embly dis lak a new married couple; an now, here you is!"

"We're going to marry tomorrow, Aunt Mandy, while you've got lots of goodies cooked and the house decorated."

"Yawd a mussy, Marse George, dat's fine!"

"Not here, George!" gasped the widow.

"Sure, Mollie! Your folks will be gone tomorrow—and you've promised—you can't back out! Besides it will please Sam and Emily so much."

"Turn me loose! I'm going to the house and pin a bunch of mistletoe on Sam this minute and make Emily jealous again."

"And I'll go along and invite them to a wedding in their own house," laughed Beverly, holding her close, as they made their way back to Sam and Emily.

"Silly thing!" scolded Mollie pouting prettily.

"I'm so glad!" said Sam when told.

"Glorious!" exclaimed Emily. "Why, I've a good mind to kiss you both!"

"That's the way I feel, too" laughed Sam. "Why, I'm so happy I could kiss a mud face!"

"Thanks, Sam," replied Mollie, "that's a lovely compliment!"

"I was thinking of George," he gasped, whereupon they all laughed. The twins came bouncing downstairs to get a share of the fun and were highly elated over the thought of seeing a wedding.

"I didn't mean to marry now; I—I don't want to,"

Miss Annie Lovill, daughter of our superintendent, is drum major for the band, and although she is always charming, still, as drum major in full regalia, she's a peach.

L. D. Lehman, Jr., is mascot for the Knights Templar drill team and he certainly steps proud in his full Templar dress, complete in every detail.

Besides the 32-piece band from Merrimack, Mr. V. W. Lovill and Mr. L. D. Lehman will be on the Templar drill team; so, Merrimack will be there with a good representation.

LEARNING MORE

MONROE, N. C.

Monroe Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been quite a long time since I last wrote you.

We have a good set of men to work for. Mr. J. A. Craig is the daylight overseer and has as his second hand Mr. Boyce Mullis. Mr. John McCrone, late overseer of Ice morlee Mill, has accepted a position at night in Monroe Mills as overseer. Mr. Archie McCrone is night second hand. These are in spinning, spooler room and warper. They are good men to work for.

Mr. W. B. Seay and son, Johnnie, came to Monroe Friday after Mrs. E. M. McCrone, to be with Mrs. W. B. Seay, who is very ill at her home in Columbia, S. C. Mrs. McCrone is Mrs. Seay's mother.

Mrs. Lizzie Brown spent Saturday night and part of Sunday with her daughter, who lives a few miles from Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rhine spent part of Monday with relatives near Waxhaw.

Born to Mrs. Parley Cooke, April 15th, a daughter, Betty Lee.

Miss Jennie Hargett and Mr. Shellie Griffin, both of Monroe Mills, were quietly married last Saturday in Lancaster; only a few friends witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. R. A. McCrone and Miss Mary Broom spent part of Saturday with Mr. McCrone's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McCrone, at Landis, N. C.

PEGGY ANN.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Ruby Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our superintendent, Mr. W. H. Sanders, has posted a list of prizes to be given for the best flower yards and the best gardens. Are the operatives trying to win these prizes? Yes, and how? If you will get Polly of Kings Mountain and come over we will show you how to raise flowers. (Note: Polly has us all beat but we don't want her to know it.)

Aunt Becky, we were sorry to hear that you were ill. Hope you will be O. K. by the time you receive this.

Mr. George West and family motored to Rutherfordton last week-end to visit their daughter and son-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Ingle had as their guest last Sunday, Mr. W. T. Braswell, of Ridge Mill. Mr. F. M. Puckett, of Ragan Mill, and Mr. Ingle's brother, Mr. W. A. Ingle, of High Shoals. They spent the day listening in on Mr. Ingle's new radio and heard some good programs.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Guin, of the Clara Mill, visited Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Johnson here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Newman motored to South Carolina to visit friends last Sunday.

The relatives and friends of Mr. Otto Adair surprised him with a birthday party last Sunday. Those present were: T. M. Adair, Jane Adair, Theodore Adair, Maggie Adair, Virginia Adair, Margaret Adair, Ethel Adair, besides a host of friends. Everyone enjoyed themselves.

Aunt Becky, the story is fine. If Fred Elliott keeps improving he will make a fine husband for Paula.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

GREENVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I never see anything about Alabama Mill in Greenville. We have a pretty mill and village. We are trying to get our flower yards started.

Everything is moving along nicely. We have plenty of help and everybody is co-operating in a great way to make this mill an ideal place in every way in which to live. Mr. W. B. Kitching is our superintendent; Mr. D. K. Dunn, carder and spinner; Mr. F. H. Johnson, weaver; Mr. Faulk, cloth room; Mr. Archie Taylor, master mechanic. These are all good men to work for.

The boys of the village are going to get up a ball team.

Aunt Becky, I do enjoy reading the Home Section so much. I am going to send for some of your books real soon.

If you ever come to Alabama be sure to visit us.

I certainly enjoy the letters by Brown Eyes in Opp, also Dutch of Atlantic Mill, Macon, Ga., but enjoy the story in the Home Section most of all.

Will ring off for this time.

JUST GREENVILLE.

Raising His Bid.

A kindly old gentleman met a little girl with golden curls out walking in the park with her mother.

"What a lovely little girl!" he exclaimed. "I will give you a nickel for a kiss."

"No, thank you," replied the little miss scornfully. "Why, I get a dime for taking castor oil."

Fabric Names Which Have a Meaning.

Calico first came from Calicut, a town in India which was once celebrated for its cotton cloth.

Damask is readily seen to be from the city of Damascus, in Syria.

Muslin is named from Mosul, a city on the banks of the Tigris, in Asia.

Cambric is from Cambrai, a city in France.

Illumination Needed.

Two little urchins stood with their noses pressed against a barber shop window, watching the white-coated attendants perform their mysterious rites.

"Gee, Mickey, look at that one!" said one, pointing to a barber, wielding a singeing taper: "He's lookin' for 'em with a light!"

Meditations of a Sophomore

That with our elders going in for Whoopee, Self-expression, and Birth Control the old saying, "What is the Younger Generation coming to" has been changed to "Where is the Younger Generation coming from?"—Life.

pouted Mollie, "but we are going to raise chickens—and—I want to get an early start, for spring broilers bring such splendid prices!"

"I never said a word about chickens," declared George. "I said—"

"And we are to have a garden," interrupted Mollie in blushing confusion, as she flashed a reproving glance toward Beverly, who was almost beside himself.

Next day proved to be one of those delightfully sunny December days and Paula, Paul and Sam were again on the sunny side of the haystack back of the barn-exchanging confidences, while Emily and Mollie made ready for the ceremony, which would make Beverly a happy man. Mollie was secretly well pleased over the masterful way in which she had been won, and her admiration and respect for Beverly had been multiplied since finding that she could no longer twist him around her finger.

Sam Trent, with growing wonder and new-born wisdom, listened to Paul and Paula with great concern and interest. He was deeply touched over Fred's first letter and expressed his belief in the young man's sincerity. He trembled with apprehension, bit his lips, clenched his fists and held his breath as Paula read the letter commanding her to meet him back of the mill, and groaned in dismay when she burst into a hearty laugh as she finished.

"Paula, Paula, my little girl, you didn't meet him did you?"

"Ask him, Daddy. He will tell you that I did; and here is the present he gave me," pulling the locket from its hiding place on her heart and showing it to him.

But Sam Trent did not look at the locket. He looked into Paula's mischievous love-lit eyes, puzzled, perplexed and afraid, his lips trembling.

"Why, Daddy—Oh, you don't understand. Don't worry! Fred thinks it was I, but it was Paul who met him, dressed in my clothes!"

"But he must never, never know that," said Paul. "And Daddy, I want to say right here, that believing I was Paula, Fred treated me as if I were a lady—and never as much as touched my hand."

"Well, I'll declare! Tell me all about it!" exclaimed Sam, with a great sigh of relief, and for half an hour the twins kept his pulse thrilling as they related their youthful escapades and pranks, and he thanked Paul and complimented him for his tender, watchful care of Paula.

"And now how am I going to hear from Fred? I ought to have a letter from him today," whispered Paula leaning her curly head against Sam's shoulder.

"I don't know—we'll have to arrange that somehow," he told her. "And you are afraid to tell mother? Maybe I can help you."

"Daddy, what ever you do don't tell Mama. You can tell her all your secrets, but not mine—because just as sure as she gets an idea of this she'll have forty fits—and—and I'll run away!" Sam smiled.

(Continued Next Week)